P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,641—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1899.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.I. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th June.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. Worster	22nd "
M.I. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.I. ARABIA	7903	L. L. Parkin	12th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wilmer	19th "
M. I. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION		2,844	1st Aug., 1899.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,009	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 365	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 560	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,090	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Jamsoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 12, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain R. Nuromo, 3,287 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 15th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th June, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Christiansen	13th June.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on the 13th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

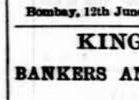
S.S. "SIRDHANA" 2,729 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

S.S. ANATOLIA FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA.

SAILING ON OR ABOUT 20TH JUNE 1899.

PASSAGE can be SECURED APPLICATION to the undersigned or to the Captain. Terms moderate, good accommodation. Steamer carries experienced stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort, large and airy cabins of two berths. Electric light all over the steamer. All luggage properly addressed and labelled should be sent to the steamer on the day previous to the day of sailing.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
P. THESIGER,
Per Pro Managing Director, Agents for Owners.
Bombay, 12th June 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,357	Fiandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY and YARRA	4,222 4,255	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899 29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,360	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared * and * Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., as Chemists are in a position to ascertain and guarantee the Purity of all ÆRATED WATERS which leave their Factory.

NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD: as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at
LONDON CASH PRICES.
ERARD PIANOFORTES
Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1899.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort. Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

LITERATURES OF THE WORLD.—Vol. VI., Rs. 4-8.

A HISTORY OF JAPANESE LITERATURE.

By WILLIAM GEORGE ASTON, C.M.G. D.LT., late Japanese Secretary to her Majesty's Legation, Tokio. Sir Edwin Arnold in "Literature":—"A volume of unique erudition, wide research, clear discrimination, and excellent design. The literature of Japan will assuredly owe to Mr. Aston its first normal and adequate introduction to the West."

"A CHARMING BOOK."—DAILY NEWS.

THE ETCHINGHAM LETTERS.—Rs. 2-4.

By Mrs. Fuller Maitland, Author of "Pages from the Day-Book of Bethia Hardacre," &c.; and Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.

ATHENÆUM.—"The book is charming as a revelation of the character of the two delightful people who realise that their own life is done as far as feeling new emotions and new love is concerned, but are still young enough to enter into the lives of younger people who surround them. The method of collaboration here adopted seems a new, and is certainly a highly successful experiment."

LITERATURE.—"The charm of this book lies mainly in that slowly elaborated presentment of character in which no method can rival the epistolary..... Every page in the book is pervaded by a charm which one values in proportion to its increasing rarity—the charm of scholarship."

THE CALIPHATE: its Rise, Decline, and Fall. By Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., LL.D., &c., Author of "The Life of Mahomet." "The Mameluke or Slave Dynasty," &c., With Maps, Third Edition, Rs. 12.

A LIFE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. By Sidney Lee, Editor of "The Dictionary of National Biography." With 2 Portraits of Shakespeare, a Portrait of the Earl of Southam'ton, and Facsimiles of Shakespeare's known Signatures.

LITERATURE.—"Mr. Lee's work, both for its literary qualities and its scholarship, does credit to English letters, and it will probably be regarded for year to come as the most useful, the most judicious, and the most authoritative of all existing biographies of the poet."

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, No 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1899, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1898.
2nd.—To declare a Divide d.
3rd.—To elect a Director in place of one who retires.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

And NOTICE is hereby given that TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th June, to FRIDAY, the 30th June 1899, both day inclusive.

By order of the Board,
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 5th June 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

RARE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORKS.

Curios, Facetiæ, Illustrations, &c. Very valuable private collection.

Catalogue 1s. Postage 2½d

H. BOUVIER,
44, Rue St. Georges, Paris

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERWANJEE JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS IN THE CITY which have been Condemned for Demolition.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MERWANJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction on the undermentioned days at 2 p.m. on the premises, the whole of the materials of the undermentioned buildings, viz:—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1899, at 2 p.m.

Lot No. 1 House No. 1, Brush Cross Lane, Colaba.
" 2 " 18-20, Manekjee Street, "
" 3 " 13 " " "
" 4 house on the east of house No. 4, Koli third lane, Colaba.
" 5 house No. 70, Charniwadi, Dhobitalao.
" 6 " 29, " "
" 7 " 31, " "
" 8 " 38, " "

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1899, at 2 p.m.

Lot No. 9, house Nos. 28-30 Memonwada road, Chakla
" 10, " 19-21 " " "
" 11, " 22-27 " " "
" 12, house on the west of house No. 41, Duncan Road
" 13, house No. 41, Kamatipura 1 street.
" 14, " 42, " 2 "
" 15, " 246, " centre road.
" 16, " 59-62, Sandhurst street, Kamatipura.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MERWANJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th June, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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but no Advertisement counted as less than 3 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	As. 3 per line.
Second do	,, 2-4
Third do	,, 2-4

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as has follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per

NOTICES.

P & O

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND in aid of relief to the G. I. P. R. Ex-Signallers are requested to pay their subscriptions to any of the undersigned, or into their credit at the Bank of Bombay.

D. R. WACHA,
ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED,
DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJEE,
S. D. KHOTE,
Honorary Treasurers.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PREMISES.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA Ld., Bombay, will, on and after 15th June, carry on all Banking Business at 32, ESPLANADE ROAD, in the premises lately vacated by the Credit Lyonnais.

THE PRESENT PREMISES of the Mercantile Bank of India Ld., at 15, Elphinstone Circle, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY, the 15th June, at 6 P.M.

FRED. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

30th May, 1899.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles,	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	24	18
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 9 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 1-52m., 2-23s. Low water, 7-25m., 8-40s. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-45—if the ground is fit for play.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra P. & O. Tientsin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Friday.

AN UNSAFE HOUSE.—A four-storeyed house, belonging to one Essa Jacob, situated at Chunam Kiln Street, and which is at present unoccupied, was, on Saturday last, noticed to be in a dangerous condition by the Engineering Department of the Municipality. A fencing has been put up on the road to prevent persons approaching too close to the building.

A FISHING BOAT CAPSIZED.—On Saturday afternoon, a fishing boat, in charge of tindal Bhow Narayen and four kallasies, was going along the shore, near the Mazagon Bunder, when she was run into by the P. and O. Company's launch Nawab, which was in charge of tindal Bhickin Shaik Haroon. The fishing boat capsized and sank. The crew were saved by the tindal of a tony.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BILL COLLECTOR.—Tookaram Raghowji, a bill collector in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, left the service without permission, on the 12th May, and proceeded to his native country. It has now been discovered that before he left he collected bills to the amount of Rs. 250 and had not paid the same into the company. The matter is being investigated by the police.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Under the banner of Victory...Von Blon.
Overture	The Barber of Seville..... ...Rossini.
Gd. selection.	La Figlia del Regimento ....Donizetti.
Valse	Avant Le Bal ....Coote.
Selection.....	The Geisha ....Sidney Jones.
Polka	Off We Go..... ...Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WEATHER AT DAMAUN.—For some days past, strong winds, threatening at times to become cyclonic, the forerunners of the monsoon, have been blowing, and the sea is rough and boisterous, while clouds rapidly passed in the sky. At 5 o'clock, on Saturday morning, there was a slight shower of rain, and another at 4 p.m., both making up 16 cents, while throughout the day the sky was overcast, and in the evening distant flashes of lightning were observed. On Sunday, the morning dawned with black clouds on the horizon, which, however, soon disappeared.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.—Our correspondent, writing from Ahmedabad, on Saturday, says:—The opening ceremony of the Girls' School building at Kocharab took place, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, when a neat little speech was made by Mr. Pratt, the Collector. He thanked Mr. Manilal Runchordas, the donor of the institution, for his munificence and public spirit in opening a girls' school some five years ago. At that time the school was started with five students only, and now it numbers over fifty. Mrs. Lely distributed the prizes on the occasion. Kocharab is a village three miles distant from the city.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A BUFFALO STABLE.—The roof of a buffalo stable, situated in Telly Street, Bhendy Bazaar Road, suddenly collapsed, on Sunday afternoon, killing one buffalo and injuring thirteen other animals—two seriously and one slightly. At the time of the accident there were in the stable fifty-five animals, all of which belonged to Sulleman Ahmed, a resident of the same locality. The damage was estimated at Rs. 400. A body of lascars, belonging to the Baboola Tank and Chinchpoogly fire-brigade stations, were quickly on the scene, and rendered valuable assistance in removing the debris and extricating the animals.

ALARMING ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Saturday evening, the coolies engaged on board the steam-ship Okia, were to leave that vessel for the shore. A boat was brought alongside the gangway ladder, when a large number of the coolies rushed down the ladder. The excessive weight and the sudden rush made by the coolies caused the david to break, and all the persons on the ladder were precipitated into the sea. The tindal and crew of the boat which was to take them ashore, picked up twenty-four men and one woman. It could not be ascertained how many persons were on the ladder at the time of the accident, but up to the present nobody has been reported missing.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, at the Bai Motibai Hospital, regarding the death of Baboo Sooka, a boy, aged nine years. The deceased was the son of a Bhungee, who resides in the compound of the hospital. About six weeks ago the lad was seated in the compound with a child in his lap, when he was bitten on the forehead by a dog. Baboo was taken into the hospital, where the house-surgeon cauterized the wound, which rapidly healed under treatment. Deceased subsequently enjoyed apparently good health. On the evening of the 10th instant, symptoms of hydrophobia developed. He was detained under treatment, but the symptoms continued, and he died on Sunday afternoon. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was recorded.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.—Writing from Rajkote, on 9th June, our correspondent says:—We have had a great outburst of rain from 5 to 8 p.m. in Rajkote and the adjoining villages. The heat is intense, and it is still raining. A girl, about 4 years old, was carried away by the flood in a nullah in the Rajkote *pura*.—The Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, C.S.I., is expected to return from Porebunder on Monday next.—The important Giras case between the Dhrangadhra and Navanagar States will be heard by Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, Halar, from Monday next, when counsel will address the Court.—The Khadia inheritance case, now going on before the Sur Nyayadish, Gondal, will be postponed from to-morrow to a further date, when a few witnesses will be examined and the case closed after hearing addresses of counsel.

THEFT OF WHISKY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Chambers charged Rajoo Amruta and Adum Jusuf, the former with the theft of three bottles of P. and O. whisky, of the value of Rs. 6, from the s. s. Verawa, and the latter with aiding and abetting Rajoo in the commission of that offence. It appeared from the evidence that at 7 o'clock yesterday morning the accused went on board to work and two hours after the first accused brought three bottles of whisky to where his gang was working, and said that he had got them from a box. They then began to drink, and Rajoo swallowed such a large quantity of liquor that he became insensible. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced Rajoo to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Adum to pay a fine of Rs. 8.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BRICKLAYER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Oomercarry, touching the death of Shaik Abdul Kareem Shaik Edoo, a bricklayer, aged fifty years. Deceased resided with his brother at Khoja Street. For the last two months Shaik Abdul had been working at a house in course of erection at Oomercarry. On Sunday morning deceased and other bricklayers were engaged in putting up a cornice on the first storey of the house. They had completed two layers of bricks, and about 2 p.m. deceased went through a window to get some water to drink. In about five minutes he returned, and as he was coming on to the scaffolding on which the other bricklayers were standing, he put one of his feet on the cornice. Suddenly that part of the cornice on which he had rested his foot gave way and the deceased fell to the ground. He sustained serious injuries to his head, and before anything could be done for his removal to hospital he died. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Jury.

DEATH FROM CHARAS POISONING.—On Saturday last, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years, was seen standing in front of a pan-sopari shop at Thakordwar Road by the police. Within a few minutes the man fell down on the road and became unconscious. The police searched his body, and found charas (opium preparation), some tobacco, and a chillum in his pocket. The District Medical Officer was informed, and he on arrival said that the man was suffering from plague. An ambulance was sent for and the Hindu was sent to the Mukhkhana Plague Hospital. Here the medical officer in charge of the hospital pronounced it not to be a case of plague, but of cannabis indico poisoning. It was said that the deceased must have smoked charas in a chillum, which were found on his person. He was then transferred to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment. The man never came to himself again and died on Sunday. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to cannabis indico poisoning, which he had smoked in the form of charas. The Jury returned a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A SUIT DISMISSED BY CONSENT.

COWASJEE CURSETJEE VS. RAMCHANDRA WAMAN AND ANOTHER.

MR. CHUNILAL SETALVAD appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, acting Advocate-General, for the first defendant. On the application of Mr. Scott, the suit was dismissed by consent, each party paying his own costs, and plaintiff being allowed to withdraw the Rs. 300 paid into court.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

AN ALLEGED FALSE PEDIGREE.

AHMED MIYA ALIBHAI SHERVEY VS. SHIRIFABIBI AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff prayed that the defendants might be ordered to make full and complete discovery of the estate of Shaik Hoosein Bhaoodin come into their hands, that an account be taken and the defendants decreed to make good to the plaintiff such portions of the estate as had been misapplied; that the plaintiff be declared entitled to the whole estate, &c. Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulia and Mulia, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Mantri, appeared for the first defendant, the other defendants not being represented.

The plaintiff stated that one Shaik Husain bin Shaik Bhaoodin died intestate at Bombay on the 12th December 1897, leaving the plaintiff as his sole heir and legal representative according to Mahomedan law. The third and fourth defendants, claiming to be the heirs of the deceased, filed a suit against the first defendant, praying *inter alia* for administration of the estate of the deceased, consisting of moveable and immoveable properties amounting to Rs. 32,000, for distribution amongst the claimants. On the 21st July 1893, the parties took a consent decree, whereby they agreed that Rs. 4,500 should be paid to Dawood Hassam Shervay with costs, and Rs. 2,000 should be paid to Abdool Gunny Ebrahim with costs, the balance being paid to Sheriffabai. Before the date abovementioned, plaintiff requested Sheriffabai to hand over to him the property of the deceased, whereupon she informed him of the suit in question. Plaintiff accordingly instructed his solicitors to give notice of his claim. The defendants were about to dispose of the immoveable properties of the deceased. Plaintiff stated that the consent decree in the suit referred to was fraudulent and collusive, and was not binding upon him.

For the first defendant, it was urged that the pedigree attached to the plaint was a false one, and that the plaintiff was not related to the deceased at all; and had no right to claim a share in the estate.

Issues were framed, and evidence heard in the case during the day.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

A MAHARAJA AGAINST A LADY PHOTOGRAPHER.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER VS. MRS TAURINES.

Mr. Basil Scott, acting Advocate General, on behalf of the Maharajah of Bhownugger, applied to his lordship for an interim injunction and rule *nisi* against Mrs. Taurines, carrying on the business of a photographer in Meadow Street, restraining her from selling or exposing for sale photographs of the late Maharajah and of his family.

Mr. Scott stated that, in 1888, the defendant had taken a number of photographs of the late Maharajah, the ladies of his zenana, and other views, for which she had been paid. She had retained the negatives in her possession. In October 1898, she informed the Maharajah's Secretary that if he was not prepared to purchase the negatives they would be sold by auction. She also wrote that she had advertised the negatives and photographs for sale. Mr. Scott argued that the negatives and photographs belonged to the present Maharajah; and that the defendant had no right to dispose of them.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* and interim injunction.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 13.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

480-98—Hiralal M and M—Ahmed Miyan Alibhai Shirvey vs Sharifabibi and others—K J Mantri.
519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Corebai vs Devjee Meghjee—Little and Co.
531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosein Karim and others vs Yemnabai and others—Cap... ...d V.
410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy and others—Liksha... and D and K B Mehta.
741-98—Madhowjee Veerjee—Jeswandas Purshotum vs Dayal Bhimjee and others—Bhishankar and K.
49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damodar vs Purshotumdas Mangaldas N-thubhai—Nanu and H. Horo, b Aba.....
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Valjee and others vs Vallivahoo Mansukhlal—D and J.
641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.
195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjeon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.
537-97—Crawford B and Co—Qamar Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adum Hajee Mohomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhaishanker and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

405-98—Matubhai and J—Hajee Alli Mohomed Hamadani vs Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee Matubhai and J—Part heard.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kora Lajpo vs Bhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Lavsing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

2-98—In person—Cassumbhoy Nanjee vs Goolam Hoosein Moolibhoy and another.
126-98—Payne G and S—Girdhar Mulla and others vs Cowasjee Bhimjee and others.
434-98—Little and Co—Norman C Macleod and another vs Jamabai and others—Daphtary and F. Ardeshir H and D, and Muljee and R.
538-98—Payne G and S—Jankibai and another vs Bagobai and others—M A Vakil.
589-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chunilal Sodagarmull and others vs Shewnarayen Shriram.
620-98—Pestonjee R and K—Gyasram Brijlal vs Gordhandas Joshram—Tyebjee D and C.
708-98—Ratanlal M—Mody Shewnarab Sadasookjee and other vs Devat Acharya and others.
713-98—Hiralal M and M—Gopiram Harmukhrai vs Ahmedbhai Kikabhai and another—Daphtary and F.
714-98—Hiralal M and M—Mohomed Ayeb vs Hajee Miya Rahimbuxbjee Miya Abdin Rashid.
13-99—Smetham B and Noble—John Mason Cook vs W C Hickie and another.
51-99—Wadia and G—Bhugwandas Vassonjee and others vs Mukhoobai Ajodhapersad—Bicknell M and M.
60-99—Ardeshir H and D—Juggonath Bunkilal vs Motiram Maychand and others.
75-99—Manekbai and J—Hajee Sultan Ally Shusky vs Cowasjee Bhikajee Gora—Wadia and G.
83-99—Smetham B and Noble—William Watson and another vs John E Nixon.
125-99—Wadia and G—Manockchandjee Jaichandjee vs Khoma Mana and others.
132-99—Crawford and Co—Manmchandas Nerothumdas and others vs Abdul Cader alias Jaboobin Jaffer Bhiwandiker and other.
133-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Govindlal Shrikissn.
140-99—Little and Co—Todkeydas Samidas and others vs Khooshaldas Kalladas.
146-99—M A Vakil—Chhojeomul Dewkarandas vs Shivnarayen Rampartab and another.
152-99—Tyabjee D and E—Parek Kalidas Tribhowandas and others vs Sowjee Soonderjee.
157-99—Payne G and S—Aga Mohomed Hoosein Dehdashti vs Sir E A Sassoon Bart and others—Crawford B and Co
158-99—Nanu and H Merwanjee Cursetjee Munsi vs Mahadev Moroba Telle and others.
174-99—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and another vs The Bombay Land Improvement Trading Co Ld—Nanu and Hormasjee.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

2-99—In person—Narayen Mooljee vs Jamnabai.
4-99—In person—Narayen Mooljee vs Miraj Mohanji.
3-99—Sorabjee and J—Narayen Mooljee vs Rangoo Luxmon and another—In person.
5-99—Sorabjee and J—Narayen Mooljee vs Callianjee Bhimjee and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
19-99—In person—Shaboodin bin Badoolla vs Sulleman Madari and another—K B Mehta.
20-99—In person—Amtoobai vs Jafferjee Rajbhoy and others.
2-99—In person—Catherina De Silva and others.

Long Causes.

45-99—Shamrao Pandurang—Apurnabai vs Hajee Ismail Haje Essack—Khunderao and S.
206-99—Ardesir H and D—Datoobhai Hassum and others vs Vaili Mahomed Rahimtoola and others—Thakurdas D C and H.
452-98—Nanu and H—The Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co, Ld vs Atmaram Bhagwan—Bicknell M and M.
562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others vs Kalooram Hanootram and others—S B Mody and Edgelow G and W.
631-97—Janardhan and A—Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana and others vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee—M A Vakil.
73-99—In person, a pauper—Aboo Ibrahim vs Raghoonath Nagur and others—Wadia and G.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective, Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

HOW IT IS.

IN THE streets of the town where I live I sometimes meet a poor fellow who is so badly off that his appeal for a penny or two is hardly to be resisted. He has lost both his legs above the knees and punts himself along the pavement with his hands, like a loaded barge in shallow water. Thank Mercy, one doesn't often see human hulks like him. Where there is a single instance of a man having lost both legs or both arms there are a dozen where only one limb of the pair is missing. And where there is a single case of the latter sort there are a hundred cases of people who are lame, or more or less disabled by disease or minor injuries which are scarcely noticeable, yet in the long run very serious to those so afflicted.

Consequently, when we sum up both classes we perceive that it isn't the total wrecks and the incurable that are most expensive to society, but the prodigious host which *must* work, and *does* work, yet always under difficulties and against hindrances. Men and women regularly employed, but who are continually breaking down in a small way, thus losing fragments of time and fractions of wages, are of the kind I mean. The amount of income lost in this way in one year in England is immense. And so far as the causes of all this is *disease*, and not accident or born bodily imperfection, it is almost always preventible and generally curable. Look at this, for example, and take heart.

In the spring of this year, (1897), the writer says, "my health began to fail me. My appetite was poor, and after meals I had pain and weight at the chest. I could not sleep owing to the pain, and I got weaker every day. I had so much pain that I dared not eat, and rapidly lost flesh.

"I was in agony night and day, and often sat by the fire at night as I could not rest in bed. I had a deal of muscular pain, particularly in the arms. I gradually got worse and worse and in two months, *lost two score pounds weight.*

I saw a doctor who gave me medicines and injected morphia to ease the pain; but I was no better for it. Then I met with a friend who told me of the great benefit he had derived from the use of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle of it from Mr. S. Richardson, Chemist, Bridgman Street, and in a week I could eat well and food no longer distressed me. Therefore I kept on with the medicine, and soon was strong and well. I am now in the best of health and recommend this remedy to all I meet with. You are at liberty to publish this letter as you like.—(Signed) William Bridge, Grocer and Baker, 65, Bridgman Street, Bolton, October 5th, 1897.

Here we have an illustration of the proposition with which this article sets out. From Mr. Bridge's account of his own case we see that he lost a considerable time from his business. How much that represents in money he does not say; nor is it important to the argument. For two months or more he lost from his business practically all he was worth to it; and what that situation would have signified, had it been indefinitely continued any intelligent person can imagine. Men frequently become stricken with poverty as with illness in this way. However well any business may be managed in an emergency by others, it is not to be supposed that it goes on as prosperously as when the proprietor is himself at the helm. And he cannot be there while he is suffering agonies from disease. This is true even if we make no calculation of the direct expenses created by illness, nor of the suffering experienced—the latter not computable in terms of money.

Now, please remark how quickly Mr. Bridge was cured of his ailment—bad as it seemed and really was. Dating from the time he began using Mother Seigel's Syrup, he says:—"*In a week* I could eat well, and the food no longer distressed me." His trouble was of the digestion only (acute dyspepsia), for which this preparation long ago proved itself a specific. Had he known of and employed it when the attack began he would have lost no time, felt no pain.

The lesson of the case is this:—As indigestion is a common complaint, and dangerous also when neglected, the remedy should be at hand for immediate use when needed. The more valuable the treasure, the more strict should be the guard over it. And health is a jewel compared with which rubies are as the glass beads of savages.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A. C. C.

A MATCH was played on the 10th inst., between the Islam Gymkhana and the Y. M. A. Cricket Club, resulting in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by 23 runs. The following are the respective scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

Mason, F A b A N Tyabji	26
Roberts, R b A N Tyabji	0
Manoham, A b-w Aba	9
Steward, W Nbo Arabi b Aba.....	0
Lynn, C b A N Tyabji	11
Horo, b Aba.....	1
Smith, E D not out	6
Scott, c Samji b A N Tyabji	0
Davern b Aca.....	1
Harmigton b A N Tyabji	13
Extras.....	18
Total.....	90

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Sulaiman, E c Mason b Roberts	1
Mohomad Arabi b Roberts	6
Tyabji, A N c Mason b Harrington	20
Somji, R M c Lynn b Harrington	20
Aba b Manoham	4
Camrudin, M c Steward b Manaham	18
Daood, Nc Lynn b Roberts	14
Ali, N M c and b Lynn	0
Rahim, D st Lynn.....	2
Daood, J not out	15
Sabhbhai, P run out.....	2
Extras.....	11
Total.....	113

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DOUSE, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, vacates the command of the battalion on the 5th August on completion of four years' tenure.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mein, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawal Pindi, returns to the command of the 6th Punjab Infantry shortly.

Major W. Chase, V. C., 28th Bombay Pioneer, is appointed to the command of 7th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant F. Rigg-Wither, 7th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Wing Officer, 18th Bombay Infantry.

Majors F. G. Bond and H. G. C. Swayne, R. E., have been permitted to elect for continuous service in India.

Captain C. E. Salvesen, R. E., is appointed Superintendent of Park, *pro tem* Bengal Sappers and Miners, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, R. E., vacated.

Lieutenant W. G. Liston, I. M. S., is appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant R. Paley, R. A., is appointed Provost-Marshal, Khyber Force.

Major A. Cadell, 38th Dogras, has been appointed to succeed Major Taylor as District Recruiting Officer, Dogra District, Jullundur.

Lieutenant W. E. Pye, 22nd Madras Infantry, is about to be transferred to the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Major J. W. Beatty, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service on pension with effect from the 14th June.

BURMESE ACTORS.

BURMESE actors get salaries now, that were not dreamt of a generation since, when few of them made much more than the wages of a skilled carpenter. Nowadays Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a night is often given to a clever actor or singer. But usually a troupe of actors are hired together for a series of performances. It came out in evidence in the Small Cause Court the other day that one troupe of pwe performers hired for a ten days' performance at Rs. 150 per night were re-let to another set of speculators at Rs. 280-8 per night. Performances were given to full houses for two nights each at Nyaunglebin, Pyuntaza, Byu, Paungdathi and Toungoo, and the hirers at the advanced price made a profit out of the transaction. The most popular performers come from Mandalay and actors go from Rangoon occasionally to Mandalay for the purpose of training themselves in their profession, and to suit the popular taste, which is all in favour of Upper Burma at present.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A PRACTICE game will be played on the Cooperage ground between the Rovers and a team from the 18th W. D., Royal Artillery, Colaba. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal—C. Howson. Backs.—G. Walton; T. E. Reynolds. Half Backs.—W. J. Smarden; P. F. Fisher; H. Cranshaw. F. A. Thomas; W. Scrafton; W. Manning; J. Preston; W. B. Latta. Reserves.—J. Lyons; H. W. Firtte.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered.....	...	...	4 79	2 32
Monday, June 12th	3 62	4 10	6 3	0 70
Total.....	3 62	4 10	10 82	3 2
Total fall to June 12th, 1898	3 92	3 60	5 96	3 46
Total fall to June 12th, 1897	0 00	4 62	4 6	4 6

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore.....	29·475	S	6	113°6	87°0	51	...	0·00	−0·27
Sirsa.....	29·466	SW	6	111°8	88°6	32	?	...	...
Delhi	29·596	SE	15	102·2	77·0	54	...	0·00	−0·43
Agra.....	29·592	SE	12	105·3	78·4	67	...	0·00	−0·43
Cawnpore ...	29·590	Calm	3	95·3	76·6	86	2·01	2·01	...
Allahabad ...	29·608	WNW	7	101·6	78·8	71	0·01	0·02	−0·89
Jhansi	29·626	E	8	105·3	75·6	78	0·30	0·24	−0·44
Jacobabad ...	29·589	SE	6	105·1	84·0	63	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·564	W	14	99·4	82·7	78	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·534	S	6	100·1	78·4	54	...	0·00	−0·43
Ajmere	29·5·5	S	11	100·9	81·0	66	...	0·00	−0·22
Deesa	29·562	WSW	13	101·1	81·3	63	...	0·00	−0·14
Ahmedabad..	29·622	S	3	101·8	83·1	63	...	0·17	...
Bhuj.....	29·535	W SW	18	97·8	77·9	63	...	0·00	−0·47
Jamnagar ...	29·580	SW	21	98·1	81·2	66	...	0·00	...
Rajkot.....	29·589	W	10	102·2	78·6	75	...	1·73	+1·15
Bhavnagar									
Para.....	29·595	WNW	13	101·6	83·8	59	...	0·00	..
Veraval	29·594	WNW	10	88·9	82·8	80	..	0·00	...
Beemuh	29·574	WSW	16	83·2	72·0	61	...	1·23	+0·3
Indore	29·594	NW	4	99·7	75·1	66	...	2·11	+1·17
Saugor.....	29·631	ESE	5	97·8	77·1	66	...	0·12	−0·57
Jubulpore...	29·642	N	4	99·5	73·1	80	0·26	0·73	−0·51
Hoshangabad.....	29·650	E	3	95·2	79·2	76	...	0·15	−1·83
Khandwa....	29·624

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES.
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

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BOMBAY
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

AMONG THE
63 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS
Obtained since 1851 at Various Exhibitions
CHUBB AND SON
Obtained the only Gold Medals,
awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885 and Melbourne, 1889,
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A. B. C. CODE USED;
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
ODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Garetta," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

WE append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	48,000	31,000	12,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom...	25,000	21,000	15,000
„ „ to Continent....	26,000	44,000	29,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	81,24,000	84,04,000	65,73,000
„ „ to U. K. „ ...	32,60,000	33,51,000	29,66,000
„ to Continent „ ...	31,00,000	36,73,000	27,62,000
„ Stock in the Ports ...	6,50,000	335,000	266,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	35,70,000	23,40,650	23,67,600
„ „ of Surats	2,01,000	1,89,770	2,35,930

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	14,00,000	11,51,360	10,61,410
„ London	6,000	3,000	4,000
American afloat	50,000	92,600	58,000
East Indian „	4,000	7,000	13,000
Total...	14,59,000	12,54,450	11,16,410
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 14-32d.	3 5-16d.	4 5-32d.
„ Good Bhowaugger.....	2 25-32d.	3 1-32d.	3 1-32d.
Difference...	21-32	17-32d.	3-4d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office. Dec.	Rs.	134,130
„ „ „ Branches... „	„	107,383
Other „ „ .....Inc.	„	2,03,079
Government Securities	„	3,043
Other authorised „	Unchanged.	
Loans .....Dec.	„	41,407
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...Dec.	„	222,275
Balances with other Banks .....Inc.	„	3,838
Cash .....Inc.	„	313,442

Against the diminution during the week preceding of some 9 1-4 lakhs at 103 3-4 lakhs, in the Cash Balance of the Banks of Bombay, there was an increment during last week of 3 lakhs at 106 3-4 lakh, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals, amounting to 1 3-4 lakhs at the Head office, and to over 1 1-2 lakh at the Branches. To Private Deposits there was an addition of 2 1-2 lakhs. Loans were about 1-2 lakh less ; and Bills Discounted and Purchased 2 1-4 lakhs lower ; while in the remainder of the items composing the statement the changes were but trifling.

COTTON.—The enquiry to-day has been a small one, leading to the purchase by the mills of only 1,200 bales, of which the 200 Akola were bought at Rs. 126 1-2 per candy, the 200 Bengal at Rs. 128,600 Bengal at Rs. 126 1-4, and 200 Khandwa at Rs. 133 1-2. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs.166 was quoted ; for "Fully good" Bengal, January delivery, Rs. 134 ; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 140.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady, with a small business doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,651	bales.
Wheat	33,590	cwts.
Linseed	6,513	„
Rapeseed	6,934	„
Poppyseed	4,723	„
Castorseed	1,788	„
Rice	1,932	„

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm. Sellers ask 18s. 6d. per ton for July shipment.

EXCHANGE.—Has been steady to-day at1s.3 15-16d. to 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but little business reported done either way, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand, 1s. 3 31-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d. „
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 1-8d. „
Francs .....1-09 ½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations opened at 100 3-4 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and having steadied during the day, closed at 100 7-8 for the former and 100 13-16 for the latter.

SHARES.—New Indian Press are Rs. 2 1-2 higher. Bombay Cotton Mill and Oriental have advanced Rs. 10 each ; Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 7 1-2. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation are Rs. 5 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the second, Bank of Bombay are Rs. 1 1-4 dearer, at Rs. 1,300 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th June, as compared with the statement of 3rd June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 3. Rs.	June 10. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,48,642	48,64,512
Do. do. at Branches	29,23,091	27,55,708
Other Deposits	313,22,670	320,85,749
Post Bills	9,071	8,834
Credits, undrawn	17,21,883	19,82,007
Rs...	591,25,357	592,96,810

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	105,66,720	105,69,763
Other authorised Securities	34,24,511	34,24,511
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	72,43,012	73,57,760
Loans do. do. do.	190,41,473	190,00,065
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	79,24,454	77,01,178
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,733	28,798
.....	.....	.....
alances with other Banks	2,09,483	2 13,351
Cash	103,65,195	105 73,638
Rs..	591,25,357	592,96,810

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'s Liverpool friends in a letter of the 25th May write on the state of their cotton markets as under :—

"We hear from several quarters that the improvement in the German Spinning trade has been but short-lived, and that very many spinners complain of not being able to get on with the sale of their yarn except at very unremunerative prices.

"The increase of the crop movements has proved after all not to be a mere spurt. Week after week goes by, but still the receipts remain in excess of last year.

"We have cabled to about 10 of our correspondent for their private opinionsabout the growing crop, and they are all most favourable. Locally, of course, there are bound to be some complaints of drought or excessive rains, but the general tenour of the reports received by us from all over the states could hardly be better. One of our friends took the trouble to cable us what you already know, that a dry May always has the most beneficial effects. Moreover, the rain during the early spring were so heavy and the ground became so sodden with moisture, that it would require a very severe and prolonged drought to do much harm this season.

"Yesterday we were told by one of the leading houses in our market that they have received a cable from a representative in southern taxes stating that he had personally seen some first blooms. This sounds rather sensational we knows, but our authority is undoubtedly good. In that district at any rate, instead of being late, the crop must be remarkably early.

"We should have liked to have seen an advance. Everybody in fact wanted prices to go up. But now as we have already said, we do not see where an advance is to come from unless some disaster happens to the crop. The Bulls who keep hoping for this disaster may lose patience any day, and sell out. The position seems equally balanced between supply and demand ; therefore, although we do not recommend buying for a rise, neither do we advise selling for a fall : If anything, if we had positive orders to do either one or the other, we would rather choose the latter, but we should do it without the strong conviction that we were doing right."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols 108 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes 102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 96 11-16
Bar Silver 27 7-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SINGAPORE, JUNE 12.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mazagon (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan left here this afternoon for Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 10.

The Anchor Line Steamer Australia left here for Bombayyesterday evening.

ADEN, JUNE 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here yesterday morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Salazie, which left Bombay on Tuesday the 6th instant at noon, arrived at Aden on Sunday the 11th instant at 9 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BANAJI—June 12, Framji Cowasji Banaji, son of the late Cowasji Manockji Banaji, and Principal of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution. Funeral at 3 o'clock, this afternoon, Grant Road, Balaram Street, Kekhushro Pestanji Bhedwar's Bungalow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CODRINGTON—June 5, at Murree, the wife of Lieut H de B Codrington, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.
HART—June 5, at Dharmsala, the wife of George Sankey Hart, of the Indian Forest Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALTON—M RTON—June 5, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev M C Sanders, Graham Walton, 28th P I, son of the late General Bendyshe Walton, C I E, to Edith Elmira, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Edward Morton, 2nd Belooch Regiment.

DEATHS.

HARTLEY—June 5, at Mussoorie, suddenly, John Hartley, late Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Jamalpur, aged 63.
HIGGINS—June 5, at Madras, of malarial fever, Ann Maria, the beloved wife of Mr W P Higgins, aged 61 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1899.

"THE Martyrdom of an Empress" is the title of the book of the week the mail left. It goes without saying that this is the promised work on the life—and death—of the late Empress of Austria. Whether the authoress be biassed or not in her heroine's favour, it is the best biography of the unfortunate Empress which has yet appeared, or is likely to appear, for the authoress knew her Majesty intimately, and could, had she wished, have presented to her readers a still more vivid picture. Many of the incidents narrated are popularly known, but the writer tells them again in her own way, and all are worth the reading. "The lovely Elizabeth, the rose of Possenhoffen, spent her childhood in her own sweet way, kept out of sight, as she grew older, lest she should spoil her elder sister's chance of marriage. For the ingenious Maximilian of Bavaria had hoped to marry his elder daughter to Franz Joseph. But the younger sister unwittingly diverted his affections, and he sought the "lovely Elizabeth" instead. Prior to this her time had been spent principally in the company of her brothers, with whom she shot and hunted. She was familiar with the peasantry, and when the rain and storms of November set in she would run right among them for shelter, and would sit down beside the hearth and drink a glass of milk, chatting away just as if she were one of themselves. Her greatest sorrow was that she had not much pocket-money to make her humble friends presents with, and so during the long winter evenings she was in the habit of making up with her own deft fingers some warm clothing for the many little children who were her dearest proteges, and all sorts of pretty little gifts are preserved as relics, and in some instances under glass cases, in the chalets which nestle round Possenhoffen.

Elizabeth was but sixteen years of age at the time of her marriage in 1854, and began her new life in the belief that it was now to be "one long festival, one endless chain of enchantment ; that all people were good, and that the boundless wealth of her consort would be a magic wand with which to conjure away all the miseries of the earth wherever she went." Instead of this she was scoffed at, sneered at, vilified, humiliated in every cowardly way by the aristocats of Vienna, who would have grovelled before her had she been "born in the purple," and who were jealous of her influence over her enamoured husband. Her disillusionment was, however, as much the work of her husband as of his subjects, and his "flirtations" and infidelities drove her to abandon Vienna. She "set sail for the Ionian islands, fully resolved never to allow her husband to approach her or to speak to her again. She sojourned in Minorca and Algeria before the reconciliation was effected indirectly by the reunion of the Austrian and Hungarian crowns. It was urged upon her that the august couple should once more appear hand in hand before their subjects. The meeting, says the writer, had no witness save the Emperor's favourite brother. It was a sad and mournful moment. The Emperor looked older, paler, more weary than he had done when she had last seen him. She, with a beating heart and an ashen face, stood silently looking at him, without making a gesture or giving a sign of the nervous strain which she felt. He crossed the room, dropped on one knee, and bowing his handsome head over her hand, kissed it as deferentially as if he were the meanest of subjects. His lips were as cold and trembling as the slender fingers he held. "Que Dieu vous garde," he murmured. She fixed her eyes upon him where he knelt, and then, with a gesture infinitely forgiving in its almost motherly tenderness she passed her disengaged hand over his hair. "We have both much to forgive," she said softly.

The Empress's hunting experiences in Ireland are appreciatingly referred to, and the story of Prince Rudolf and Marie Vetsera is told. These are well known ; but the authoress's account of a dream in which she had a strange prevision of the death of her friend, the Empress, after a holiday in Brittany, is both new and thrilling. One night, says she, "after the Empress had left me and returned to Vienna, I was kept awake by an incomprehensible feeling of anguish. I was trying to reason myself into going to sleep again in spite of all, when a very slight rustle attracted my attention and made me shudder from head to foot. It was so slight that none but ears sharpened by fear could have perceived it, and yet there it was—a soft, silky, gliding, undulating motion of something invisible gradually approaching my bed. The figure reached my bedside and bent over me. I clenched my teeth convulsively to smother a cry of agony, for I could now distinguish every detail plainly, and I saw Elizabeth's features as pale as death, her great blue eyes dilated and bent upon me with a heart-rending expression of sadness and of woe, and one slim, emaciated hand pointing to a little wound on her bare breast, and from which two or three drops of blood had oozed upon the white folds of her robe. And then I swooned away, losing all consciousness of that awful picture." So concerned was she that the next morning the authoress telegraphed to the Empress at Vienna, who replied immediately that she was very well, expressing surprise at my, to her, quite meaningless and anxious inquiry. "So I called myself a fool and tried to dismiss the whole affair from my brain. Of course, I never mentioned a word of it to the Empress, and when I regained Austria, we resumed as of yore our rides over hill and dale, talking often of Brittany, a subject, however, to which, much to her astonishment, I did not take very kindly, for it always recalled to me the vision seen during one of the most trying nights which I ever spent in my life." The story of the late Empress's life is essentially a sad one, and the account of it, written by perhaps her most intimate friend, is, as was only to be expected, pathetic in the extreme.

BRASSEY'S Naval Annual is much more than a handbook, a catalogue of the war vessels of all nations. It is a history of the naval progress of the world and of naval warfare wheresoever it may have taken place during the year. The new volume contains, for example, an account of the United States Navy, written by Lieut.-Commander Beehler, of the Naval Intelligence Office at Washington, a review of the Spanish-American War, by Colonel Sir George Clarke, and two contributions from anonymous, but evidently authoritative sources, one, an account of the operations of the gunboats on the Nile, and the other, an article entitled "British Fortification—where we ought to fortify, and to what extent." This is a chapter on which, of course, there will be many differences of opinion. But Lord Brassey, who as usual writes the introduction, does not give space to any speculative writer who may offer his services towards making up the volume, and the observations of the contributors, though they prefer to remain unnamed, call for the most careful attention. Those who have been accustomed to look for M. Weyl's annual article on "The progress of foreign nations" are doomed this year to disappointment. But they will be afforded some slight amusement by way of compensation, for Mr. Brassey, who now publishes the work his father started, tells them the Fashoda affair alone is answerable. M. Weyl withdrew his services as a protest against the feeling in England against France. Mr. Brassey truly states that the relations between France and England are now on a more friendly footing, and it is hoped that M. Weyl, whose patriotism is absurdly quixotic, will next year again take charge of his usual section. Messrs. Brassey and Leyland have, however, made very good substitutes, and if they must again do the work we imagine very few will mourn. Perhaps the most instructive portion of the volume is that in which are published the comparative statements of the various European navies. Great Britain has now 23 first-class battle-ships, France 9, and Russia 6 ; Great Britain has 11 second class battle-ships, France 9, and Russia 9 ; while the proportion of third-class battle-ships is 12, 15 and 3, respectively. Thus we find that irrespective of ships on the stocks or still in the constructor's hands, Great Britain has 46 battle-ships of all kinds, France 33, and Russia 18. Taking into consideration battle-ships building as well as built, we find that Great Britain has 57, France 36, Russia 21, Italy 14, Germany 16, the United States 13, and Japan 7. Our strength in battle-ships, reckoning all descriptions, is equal to that of Russia and France combined, and further than that the British strength in first-class battle-ships built and building is 34 against 21 of France and Russia combined. Commenting on the fact, Lord Brassey rejoices that we can build and complete faster and at smaller cost than other nations owing to the unrivalled engineering and shipbuilding resources of the country. And this applies to cruisers and vessels of other classes than battle-ships in an even greater degree. But we have already cruisers (built and building) to the number of 137, while France has 52, Russia 28, Italy 21, Germany 24, United States 20, and Japan 18. Our torpedo gunboats are 34, as against France's 21, Russia's 9, Italy's 17, and Germany's 4. Then what combination need we fear ?

THE evacuation of the Philippine Islands by the Spanish and the withdrawal of all forms of government which have not yet been renewed by the Americans has thrown that country into a state of utter lawlessness. The islands are overrun by native soldiers, who were turned adrift by the Spanish Government without food or clothes or money, while these men are aided in their crimes by freed convicts. The people in the island of Palawan, Balabac and Kulion are entirely at the mercy of these ruffians, who loot and pillage the whole country. Their position became so dangerous and acute that an application was made for British protection, and on the arrival of the British steamer Labuan, under the command of Captain H Pfort, a letter was despatched to the Governor of Sandakan. Captain Pfort handed to the natives a British merchant ensign, with instructions that they should inform anyone seeking to molest them that the people were under British protection. A document written out in orthodox style, calling upon all men to respect the British flag until the Queen notified her pleasure regarding the protection of Palawan, was also written by Captain Pfort, and accompanied the gift of the flag. After leaving this island the Labuan called at other ports and found the people in a state of terror by reason of crimes and outrages which happen daily. The matter was reported in due course to the Foreign Office, which ordered H. M. S. Archer to proceed to Palawan and haul down the flag. The despatch from Lord Salisbury to Sir Charles Mitchell, the Governor of the Straits, simply ordered the flag to be hauled down, and added that the Government disapproved of Captain Pfort's action, as Palawan and the adjacent islands, being portions of the Philippines, became by virtue of conquest American territory. The incident is an extraordinary one, and it is amazing that the captain of a merchant steamer should dare to assume authority which even the admiral of a fleet does not possess. Captain Pfort was no doubt animated by the best intentions, and the hoisting of the flag probably prevented many crimes and much bloodshed, but his action might have led to a serious misunderstanding.

THE week's presidency plague returns bring the total number of attacks to 259,448 and the deaths to 205,493. The weekly figures are steadily diminishing, though not with the rapidity we should like to see. In the seven days ending June 2, the number of attacks was 615 and of deaths 476 ; in the week ending June 9, the figures were 585 and 431, respectively. Thus the fall was but of thirty cases and 45 deaths. While an appreciable improvement is noticeable in Bombay, there were increases in Poona city and district, Nasik district, Satara, Dharwar, Kolhapur and Belgaum. Fortunately, however, there were other districts in which the numbers fell and balanced the totals. The districts and states which report decreases were Karachi, Surat, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Cutch and Savanur. The districts and states which return clean bills of health have become more numerous, the list now including Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Sawantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, and Bhor. Another noticeable feature of the week's returns is that one attack and one death are reported amongst Europeans in Bombay City.

A SUBSTANTIAL increase in pensions to Sepoys wounded in action has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State with effect from 1897. As a result, the Sepoys, for example, who lost a limb in the recent frontier campaigns will receive Rs. 7 monthly, with arrears, instead of Rs. 5. This was advocated, last year, in our columns as an heinous and real grievance in the Native Army, where the wounded had hitherto been insufficiently provided for.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden, at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Friday next.

THE case against the Rev. W. A. Buck, of voluntarily causing hurt to one of his pupils named William Lambert Drieberg, was disposed of in the Colombo Police Court, on Wednesday. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate said:—"I acquit the accused. I do not think he exceeded his powers as a school-master in the flogging he gave the complainant, nor that the latter was unnecessarily punished."

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, the following resolution was passed on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta : "That the Corporation are deeply grieved to learn of the death of Mr. J. A. Forbes, who headed the great movement for Municipal Reform in the city of Bombay which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the present Municipal constitution, and who was elected Chairman of the Corporation during the very first year of its existence."

THE Railway Police at Lucknow have succeeded in tracking and breaking up a gang of Railway thieves who belong to Bombay, but have for some time past been making these provinces and Bengal their hunting ground. Enquiry is being made into the antecedents of the individual members of the gang.

THE road from Dir to the Lowari Pass, which was greatly damaged by the heavy rains of April and May, has been repaired.

SURGEON-GENERAL TAYLOR, Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces in India, makes a short tour to Meerut and other adjacent stations about the 13th instant.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th May 1899, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 324,342 maunds and Rs. 1,26,886 in the earnings.

THE question of moving the Government offices to Calcutta in the cold weather is now under consideration. Possibly certain departments will remain at Simla, as was the case last year.

THE Office of the Special Forage Officer in the Bengal Command is now separated from that of the Commissary General, and is now, and will be until further notice, located at Allahabad.

COLONEL THORNTON, Commissioner of Ajmere, who goes on leave, made over charge temporarily to Mr. Lang, the Assistant Commissioner, pending the arrival of Mr. H. V. Cobb from Cashmere.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,82,205 for the Cauvery Delta irrigation during the current year Rs. 1,41,000 of this will be spent on improvements to the Upper Coleroon anicut, the total estimate for which is Rs. 5,34,000.

COLONEL MACGREGOR, Colonel on the Staff at Ferozepore, will, it is understood, officiate in command of the Assam district, which becomes vacant by Brigadier-General St. John Mitchell having obtained permission to remain at home on extended leave.

THE marriage of the Heir-Apparent of Montenegro Prince Danilo, will take place in the middle of July. The Duchess Jutta will, it is said, receive 2,000,000 marks from her parents in addition to the dowry which will be granted to her by the Czar.

A REPORT from Zhob states that a short time ago Mir Muhammad Khan, the fourth son of the ex-Khan of Kalat, fired a couple of shots at his wife with a revolver wounding her in the right arm. Mir Muhammad Khan then gave himself up to the authorities.

THE Government of India has accorded sanction to the appointment of Mr. R. L. Campbell as Engineer in charge of the construction works of the Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway. Mr. Campbell, who is at present on furlough, has been asked to join his appointment at once.

MR. CHAMPAN, one of the senior clerks in the Foreign Office, Simla, died suddenly while at work, on Wednesday, and apparently in his usual good health. He was a senior clerk on the Afghan Boundary Commission, and was one of the most valued subordinates in the office.

THE Madras Government has passed orders appointing a P. W. D. Committee to consider and report on certain questions relating to tanks on famine relief works. Mr. DeWinton, Chief Engineer, will be President, and the members will be Messrs. J. G. Johnston, H. E. Clerk, and J. M. Lacey.

IT is notified that the Secretary of State has accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 14,24,624 the cost of constructing a branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Khargpur Junction to Midnapur, a distance of eight miles. This branch will form the first section of the proposed extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway towards the Jherriah coalfields.

THE Secretary of the United Service Institution is maturing his arrangements, now that the rainy period is drawing on, for the lectures that furnish the military side of Simla with instruction and amusement at this season. Colonel Sinclair will lecture towards the end of the month on the second Sikh War, and it is hoped that Colonel Rundall may be induced to follow with a couple of lectures upon the American Civil War during the course of July.

IT is announced that Sir Arthur Trevor contemplates retirement without returning to India, and that Colonel Gardiner's seat in Council may consequently be looked on as a permanency. This report has managed to overlook the fact that Sir Arthur Trevor, as a Member of Council, must return to India if only to draw the salary that will have accrued to him during his absence. It seems hardly worth while, on the strength of such information, to speculate upon what the honourable member may meditate doing after his resumption of office.

THE Queen's birthday was very nearly being celebrated at Khar in a manner not quite in keeping with that auspicious date. A quarrel broke out in the morning between the two rival Khar maliks. Five men, of whom some have since died, were wounded, and the fight would soon have become serious, had not the British garrison intervened. The movable column was just getting ready for the Birthday Parade, and as the village fighting brought the parade ground under fire, General Reid took prompt measures to put a stop to it. The maliks were secured and sent up to Malakand and a heavy fine has been imposed on them.

IN his latest Command Orders Sir George Luck calls attention to a tendency on the part of officers commanding native regiments in the Bengal Command (and especially in the Infantry branch) to retain in the service native commissioned and non-commissioned officers long after they have earned the ordinary rates of pension, presumably with the intention of letting them qualify for the superior rates. He desires therefore that it be noted by Commanding Officers that the retention of such men should be altogether exceptional. As regards the commissioned ranks, other than that of jemadar, there are no doubt often cases in which a native officer is well worth retaining beyond the period referred to, and so long as the physical capabilities of such native officers are unimpaired there is no objection ; but, even so, such cases should be the exception and not the rule. It is for instance, Sir George Luck thinks, a moot point whether any native of over forty years of age, unless in very exceptional cases, can lead a company of infantry in the attack in accordance with present day requirements : and especially so, if the attack has to be delivered up a hill.

THE Imperial Government's change of view on the All-British cable question is a gratifying concession to the uncompromising attitude assumed by the Canadian statesmen, who expressed their views of the Imperial Government's attitude in pretty plain terms. The change apparently does not concede all that Canada asked for or that Australasia desired, but it is the first step—and a good long one—in the right direction, and Mr. Chamberlain having been induced to go so far may perhaps be persuaded to see the wisdom of the entire scheme proposed by the Royal Commission. At any rate the Colonies having gained so much will not be backward in asking for more.

THE announcements going about as to the selection of a site for the new Government of India civil offices at Simla are numerous and mutually contradictory. The fact is that the authorities have as yet only decided to look thoroughly into the possibilities of every available site before committing themselves to any choice. They occupy in this instance a strong position as they always have Peterhoff, which is Government property, to fall back upon, and this fact should be sufficient to put bounds to the expectations of the owners of eligible properties. The Peterhoff site is in many ways admirably suited to the purpose, but it has the objection of distance from the other offices, and it remains to be seen whether one still better may not be found.

THE annual meeting of the N.-W.P. Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association was held in Allahabad on Saturday evening. The most important item in the report was the statement that a set of bachelors' quarters would shortly be built in the Association grounds. The Rev. Father Carroll spoke on the importance of a united effort to secure what the community regarded as its rights, and the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox, briefly reviewed the work of the year, and spoke of the value and necessity of mutual co-operation by the members of the community, and of the importance of the educational work the Association was attempting to do. It is anticipated that there will be another united conference at Allahabad of delegates from the different Anglo-Indian Associations about the end of the year.

A REFORM is to be introduced into the arrangements under which officers of the Royal Engineers are attached to the Telegraph Department for the course of instruction in telegraphy. The present system, under which officers are made over to the Department for eighteen months, and men for twenty-four has been found to work unsatisfactorily. The eighteen months' course appears to be too short in itself, and the existence of a different period of service for officers and men prevents continuity of working and involves frequent changes which the Director-General of Telegraphs considers prejudicial to the system. On his representation the military authorities have agreed to extend the period to two years, and the officers now serving with the Department will be retained for six months longer accordingly.

"THE Subaltern," writing on "the ascendency of the soldier" in the Allahabad paper remarks on the noble self-sacrifice of the subaltern, and the amazing selfishness of the civilian :—

The ordinary subaltern, as all the world knows, habitually starves himself in order to send home whatever pay is saved from the claws of the Adjutant, so that his relations may walk about clothed in other things besides modesty. On the other hand, the ordinary civilian often has as many as three meals a day ; and the vision of his Pa hurrying daily city-wards in his threadbare top-coat (a pawnshop "bargain") never, for one moment, cross-es his mind. Being a military-civilian, I can appreciate both sides of the question. It never occurs to me now (as it used to do) to send my sister Rs. 5 (less exchange) where with to buy her Ascot hat : whereas my friend, the "Early-Wormlet," who is still purely military, wrote to me only last mail that he had given up "tea" and "sugar," because he found that by doing so he could keep a bed-ridden aunt supplied with goloshes.

MR. MOOR, the Colombo Magistrate, who hesitated the other day to interfere between school-master and pupil is not so squeamish in the matter of babes in arms. He has recently given his views on nursing children in a case that came before him between father-in-law and son-in-law. The child of the latter was produced in Court while it was sucking milk from a feeding bottle through an India rubber tube, to the end of which was attached a teat. The Magistrate, on seeing this remarked to the father :—"Never let children suck milk through India rubber tubes. They can never be kept clean, and it is no wonder that children fall sick. Have it removed at once, and let the child take the milk from the bottle with the teat alone." This was immediately done, and the child proceeded to suck milk as the Magistrate had directed. Thereupon, we read, the parties were asked to go and try to settle the case outside.

WE remarked a few days ago, in connection with the deputation of Major Kuper to Italy to purchase mules, remarked Allahabad paper, on the want of enterprise of the Indian stock breeder in mule-breeding. A correspondent whose views are entitled to a hearing, sends us some observations from a different standpoint. His view is that the mule, by his inability to reproduce his species, is himself responsible for his own scarcity. With the spread of railways in India the necessity for the use of horses, ponies and camels by the people of the country has decreased enormously, with the result that thousands and hundred of thousands of cultivators who were formerly more or less obliged to replace one brood mare by another, are now under no compulsion to do so. "Mule-breeding having been boomed and crammed down the throats of the cultivators for the last eighteen years, it is not surprising that the cultivators have made hay while the sun shone : and that, at the present time, mules are scarce for the simple reason that the pony mares from which the mules are bred exist in very small numbers, are decreasing in number year by year, and will soon practically cease to exist.' According to this an attempt at extensive mule-breeding in India under present conditions is inherently a vicious policy, which must very shortly come absolutely to an end of itself. Without subscribing to so extreme a view it is interesting to note the arguments which this correspondent put forward in favour of the donkey as a possible substitute for the mule. The donkey is stated to be as good a transport animal as the mule, I know better, if he can only be bred big enough ; and it is argued that there should be no difficulty about this, if the matter is taken in hand properly. An officer of the Civil Veterinary Department has expressed his opinion that donkeys might be bred in India big enough for mountain battery work. Without going as far as this, the donkey might well, it is considered, be given a fair trial as a breeder of ordinary transport animals of his own species ; and it is quite possible that eventually the battery donkey also might become a reality. "The donkey of Europe and Persia, if carefully selected, is quite big and strong enough for transport work and the importation of a large number of donkey mares to start with would cost a fraction of what the yearly expenditure on mules of any sort will be in a short time." One great drawback to the scheme is the objection which high class cultivators may have to using a donkey personally,—fearing to be laughed at as bunnias ; but no doubt the sentiment would disappear in time, if it became known that the way to get into favour with the "barra sahib" was to breed donkeys of a certain size. Some thousands of acres of land have been lately given away by Government to deserving old soldiers, and "a good start donkey breeding might be made by a present from Government of a couple of hundred acres of land and twenty or thirty donkey mares of the requisite stamp to every native cavalry regiment on the condition that the farm should be used solely for the

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S RECEPTION AT LONGCHAMPS.

LONDON, JUNE 11

Paris has remained quiet throughout the day.

President Loubet received an ovation while attending the races at Longchamps which was evidently intended as the Republican counterblast to the reactionaries.

A few isolated scuffles took place, but were promptly suppressed.

FRENCH MISSION TO PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

JUNE 12.

It is announced in Paris that M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is sending M. Pierre Loti on a diplomatic mission to Persia and Afghanistan.

AN INDIAN POST FOR THE SIRDAR.

The "Standard" is informed that General Kitchener will probably receive a high post in India, Lord Curzon being anxious to secure his services in view of the urgency for reducing military expenditure in India.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

The "Times" strongly urges an understanding between the Imperial and Cape Governments regarding the form that Imperial interference in the Transvaal should take.

PLAGUE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Eight deaths from plague have occurred at Bushire.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

THE PROPOSED NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

While it is definitely settled that the Home, Legislative, Finance, and Revenue and Agriculture Departments are to be housed here in one set of offices, the question of a site for the new buildings is still under consideration.

WEEKLY PLAGUE RETURNS.

Plague returns for the week ending 10th instant show a further reduction in the total mortality from 514 to 469. Deaths have fallen in Bombay from 82 in the previous week to 62 this; Karachi from 22 to 16, and in rest of the Bombay Presidency from 339 to 336. In Calcutta the figures have fallen from 36 to 22, in the Madras Presidency from nine to three, while the Punjab reports five deaths this week, Hyderabad State four, and Mysore State 21. Bengal Presidency outside Calcutta is now clear, one suspected case alone being reported from Howrah district.

THE BURMAH OUTRAGE.

A Military Court of Enquiry for investigating the Burmah outrage case has been convened under the orders of the General Commanding the District, who is co-operating with the Local Government in the endeavour to bring the perpetrators of the outrage to justice.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

It is understood that Brigadier-General Brownrigg will continue in the command of Sind District, vice Colonel Hector Macdonald, appointed to the Sirhind Command.

Colonel Vousden who did so well in the recent little expedition against the Kabul Khel marauders will command the Punjab Frontier Force during the absence of Major-General Egerton, proceeding on three months' privilege leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Bell, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, will probably be confirmed in that appointment, when Colonel Dyce becomes permanent Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton, R. A. M. C., Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind District, proceeds home on transfer to the British Establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Proudfoot, 9th Bombay Infantry, succeeds Colonel Black as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command Headquarters.

Captain E. Wright, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, officiates in Medical charge of the 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant A. Fleming, I. M. S., is appointed to the Medical charge of 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

RINDERPEST CONTAGION.

The following is from a press note issued to-day by the Revenue and Agricultural Department:—In February, 1898, the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department was instructed to direct the conduct of experiments similar to those which had been undertaken by Professor Koch in South Africa to confirm the results obtained by that gentleman as to the inability of dried rinderpest matter to convey infection to living animals. Experiments have accordingly been conducted in the extreme parts of the country, including the hills and plains, by Veterinary-Majors Brodie, Mills, and Raymond, of the Civil Veterinary Department, and Captain L. Rogers, officiating Imperial Bacteriologist, and the result of their investigations enables the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department to assure the Government of India that there is no danger of rinderpest contagion being conveyed to other countries by means of bones and hides of animals exported to them.

The full reports of the officers engaged in the enquiry will hereafter be published *in extenso* by the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, Calcutta.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

A WEEK OF CENTURIES.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—With the continuation of drought the conditions continue in the batsman's favour throughout the country, and heavy scoring has been general. At Bristol, Jones made 250 and Shrewsbury 146 for Notts—a record partnership for the first wicket. Townsend put on 141.

There has been some remarkable cricket in the Cambridge match against the Australians, the Cambridge first innings closing for 436, the highest yet made against the Colonials, to which Moon contributed 138, the highest individual score yet made against them. This has given Moon his blue. Taylor for the University scored 110. For the Colonials, Hill made 160, his second century this week, and Gregory 102. The University's second innings was a failure, and closed for 122, Howell's bowling proving irresistible.

At Lords, Ranjitsinghji has made 120, Ford 160, and Trott 123.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE BY STATION-MASTERS.

G. I. P. PROSECUTION.

POONA, JUNE 12.

The hearing of the case against the station-master at Kharkala and his assistant for endangering the lives of the public during the recent strike was resumed, to-day, before Mr. Sale, Assistant Collector. Mr. Jog, pleader, of Ahmedabad, and Mr. Nagpurkar, of Sholapur, appeared for the accused. The following evidence was recorded:—

Robert Saunders, assistant station-master, Lanowli, said he went to the block on the day in question, as the signallers were on strike. Mr. Cowper's train had been worked on the block system from Kharkala. He did not alter the ticket showing the word "block," but gave a warning signal to Kharkala, and received an immediate reply. He gave the departure signal at 18-50. When the train left Kharkala he had not asked him for "line clear" for the up train. Had he known the other train was waiting he should not have given "line clear."

Nina Luximon, cross-examined, said it was not his duty to light the lamps; he only lowered the signals at the station-master's orders. On the day of the occurrence he saw Cowper's train approaching from Lanowli. He asked the station-master if he should give the signal, and the latter replied he was not on duty. He had never given a signal before without orders. On that day, seeing the train outside, he gave the signal, and was told by Cowper to light the lamps.

Eusan Abdul, cross-examined, said it was his duty to ask for the lamps and light them on the day in question. He asked for the lamps, and the station-master said they were not to be lighted. He always lowered the signals at the command of the station-master. If the latter were not present he would have lowered the signals in the ordinary course of things. He did not know what took place between Cowper and accused.

Cowper, cross-examined, said the porters, when he drew their attention to the lamps, complained that the oil was locked up. They did not complain. The station-master refused to give orders about the signals being lowered. He said that they could not get any orders from the station-master. The latter said he was not going to work, and had changed his mind. He did not care, he said, what happened. The train entered Kharkala station at 7-10. He had closed Karli, and sent a telegram to say so. The "line clear" ticket had been made to Karli through mistake to rectify the name at Lanowli. Witness had no orders to re-employ the strikers, but had a telegram saying their resignation was illegal. He tried to induce them to return to work. He had no orders from his superiors. He never said the strike might end in a prosecution. He had told the strikers that they would have to vacate the quarters to men who supplied their places only. He had engaged station-masters since the strike. Nobody was present when the accused discussed about rejoining with him. Others may have heard him. He could not remember the signaller who sent the telegram from Lanowli to Kharkala.

To the Court witness said he knew accused had struck work by the fact that the strike had occurred on the 6th. He re-called the code initials. Kharkala did not appear on the telegram, though it was sent from Lanowli to Kharkala to all concerned.

Waman Rajnath, cross-examined, said he thought he received telegrams about stations being closed. He received none about Karli at Kharkala.

Re-examined, he said when the signaller despatches a telegram he always gives his initials at the end of the message, which the receiver also acknowledges with his initials.

Accused, Moreshwar Vishnu, station-master, said he left duty on the 6th at 3-30. He remained at home doing no work. Cowper came about 4 p.m., next day. There was great uproar on the station. The sepoys who came with Cowper began to cast out his things. His wife began to cry. Witness told them he was not going to work. He did not care what happened. They threatened to prosecute him or to get him into scrape. They said they had only a single man with them. He asked him as a favour he should work for an hour or two longer, till the No. 89 passenger came. He agreed to it; whereupon they ordered his things to be left in the house. They also told him when the train arrived to detain it. He never said anything about establishing the block. He gave "line clear" for the other train from Talegaon. It arrived about five. He tried to get a call on the Morse block instruments from Karli, but got no answer. Abdul had asked him about filling the lamps, but he told him it was too early then to light up the lamps. They were not lit when Cowper's train arrived. He did not give order for the train to come in as he was not on duty. He went to Cowper as soon as he arrived and asked to be relieved. Guard Smythe asked him why he was taking his things out of the quarters. Accused said he had agreed to work two hours. He was leaving at the time Cowper came. No telegram relating to the block came from Cowper.

Narhai, the assistant, said Cowper sent for him, and asked him to remain on duty two or three hours. He agreed. Cowper then left for Lanowli. He got a telegram saying the block system had been established. When he returned to duty at six one train was standing on the station, on the main line. Nobody asked him about lighting the lamps. He gave "line clear" to Karli. He told the muccadam to set the points, and bring the train on the loop line. He took the train on the loop line, as Cowper promised to relieve him. There were no lights on the station, it being quite bright.

The case was then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

BUSINESS VERY DULL.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

The Exchange Market opened with a firmer feeling this morning at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic Transfer, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for six months' Credits. The supply of Bills at market rates has been very small, and on the other hand the enquiry for Bank remittances, both ready and forward, is next to nothing. All round the business is very dull, and Exporters seem disinclined to work, because they expect to get the Bills sold at lower rates; and the Importers are doing hardly any business.

The Piece-Goods Market is very dead, and business is almost at a standstill.

The Money Market is somewhat easier to-day, owing to the arrival of the mail with a fair amount of Council Bills. All round there is much less inquiry, for the Money Market closed steady.

Government Paper again declined a few points, and closes this afternoon at 100-11.

The Share Bazaar is steady without a great deal of business passing, except the Jute Mill Shares, which display strength, and have in most instances advanced from one to two rupees, attention being directed to those Mills which are still under par, and in these, such as the Hooghly, the Alliance, the Clive, and Barnagore, business has been done at rising rates. Tea is quiet; and nothing is doing. For other Shares there is little or no inquiry.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NEWS FROM THE 'VARSITIES.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET.

REVIEW OF THE MATCHES.

LONDON, MAY 26.

I SUPPOSE cricket, like morality, is largely a matter of climate. Anyway, Gilbert Jessop seems to like the spring, for he's been at it again! For close on two hours last Thursday he defied the whole strength of the Yorkshire bowling, retiring undefeated with the grand score of 171 to his name. His hitting, as distinguished from pure slogging—was immense, and it was a real treat to see him sending such fine bowlers as Rhodes, Hirst, F. S. Jackson, &c., to the boundary about every other ball. The other Light Blue batsmen made a very sorry showing against the county bowlers. E. R. Wilson and A. M. Sullivan were the only two who seemed at all at home, the Old Rugbeian making a useful 24 ere succumbing to a beauty from Rhodes. Bar T. L. Taylor, nobody else got into double figures, albeit Sullivan was at the wickets one hour and twenty minutes for three singles! S.H. Day failed again which was doubly disappointing after his doughty deeds for Kent earlier in the week. They batted much better in the second innings—with much more confidence, I mean—but it was quite a one-horsed show in this direction in the main. This was emphasised only too well when the Tykes went in, and any possible excuse of a treacherous wicket vanished. Batting in the most brilliant fashion, the elder Brown (168), F. S Jackson (133), Tunnicliffe (42), and Lord Hawke (38 not out) assisted to pile up the gigantic total of 429 runs. Like the elephant of Punic warfare the Yorkshiremen are very good in combat with an undisciplined foe! With Fernie absent the Cantab bowlers were unmercifully treated, Jessop himself showing the best anylysis with two wickets for 57. E F Penn took three for 122 and Wilson three for 103 whilst Hawkins captured two for 62.

The Oxonians opened their season proper in satisfactory fashion, so far, inasmuch as they defeated the Gentlemen of England by an innings and 85 runs. The visitors were a poorish lot, however, owing to the multiplicity of class matches going at the same time. Going in first, they were all out for 43, F. W. Stocks taking eight wickets for 22 runs and B. J. Bosanquet two for 12. Only one man, R. S. Lucas (the Middlesex player), got into double figures, and the innings was almost farcical. Oxford responded with 218, L. P. Collins 49. A. Eccles 47, Bosanquet 38, and F. H. B. Champain being top scorers. Most of the batsmen played such bowlers as "Jack" Hearne, Peel, and Rawlin with ease and confidence, and it was once again evidenced that the Dark Blues are a strong defensive team. Following on, the visitors could only manage 90 as their seconded attempt. Bosanquet (five wickets for 40) and J. P. Knox (four for 28) were in great trim with the ball, however, and the latter "Freshman" is likely to prove a great acquisition. Only Captain Wynyard (38) and pace, the Oxonian (21) could make anything of a stand, the issue resulting as above. The Oxford fielding was brilliant in the extreme throughout, and Martyn unco smart at the wicket. His "Blue" is assured.

Somersetshire, led by "Sammy" Woods, visited the Classical City on Thursday, but (to general regret) both the Palairets were absent. Champain won the toss, and (of course) elected to bat. As the result of the Dark Blues' efforts a grand total of 298 was run up, Champain himself giving a masterly exposition of 90; Hollins(63), Foster (50), Pilkington, Eccles, Collins, &c., all scored freely, Gill's single wicket costing 76 runs. Tyler's analysis (4 for 93) and that of Braund (3 for 45—the ex-Surrey man—was quite sound, all things considered, but has the famous old Cantab quite given up bowling? It was once a treat to see "Sammy" putting down expresses in the Parks, but this time he did not attempt to do so. What with the wretched weather and the tame efforts of the Somersetshire batsmen, things were not exactly lively when the visitors went in. Stocks commenced by bowling ten successive maidens! W. Trask subsequently improved matters, however, and with Braund made a capital show, yet everybody was glad when the match ended in a draw. The same old story must be told of this tussle: The Dark Blues are fairly strong in bowling already, but sadly want another chance ditto. Stocks, Bosanquet, Lee, and Knox are sound, but very fluctuating trundlers, and one more fairly good bowler—who can also bat a bit—would be invaluable. Two names suggest themselves in this respect, R. H. de Montmorency (the Senior) and R. A. Williams (a Winchester "Freshman"). Montmorency is a capital bat, and a more than average bowler; in short, quite one of the best all-round cricketers up at Oxford. According to very many good judges he ought to have been included in 1898, and he certainly ought to have extended trial this year. Williams hails from Winchester, where (in 1895) he boasted an average of 22·53, and a bowling analysis of 27 wickets, at a cost of 17·14. During the vacation, however, he assisted Berkshire, and won one match, in particular, by a sensational bowling feat. Another "classy" bowler, who can also bat, would make all the difference to the Dark Blue team.

The Oxford Summer Eights have proved as attractive as ever, despite "demn'd moist" conditions of weather and so far the racing has been most exciting. Of the silent features thereof I shall chat next week. At Cambridge, R. B. Etherington-Smith has added to his many aquatic laurels by again winning both the University Pairs and Lowe Double Sculls. In company with Dudley-Ward, he beat Gibbon and Cockerell in the first-named event by half a length; but, partnered by Sandrson, the Double Sculls were very easily secured. The weather has not been conducive to hilarity of high excellence with lawn tennis exponents, yet Oxford waltzed round Staffordshire last week, and look like turning out a very formidable team this year. It is not generally known that, for the purpose of competition Oxford and Cambridge rank as counties in this pastime. Why not extend this to cricket, and so preserve the 'Varsity elevens intact throughout the season? University cricket is counted as first-class by the M.C.C., and the suggestion is worth considering.

There has not been a thrilling week's cricket at Lord's. When "Club and Ground matches" against such counties as Yorkshire and Lancashire fall flat, what are we to expect when elevens of the calibre of Leicester and Derbyshire come up. Not much, and we are not disappointed. There was a miserably poor "gate" at both contents. The Leicester match did not produce anything very exhilarating. The rain messed up the wicket, and the consequence was small scoring all round, the second innings of each side only producing 57 and 30 runs respectively. There were one or two fair batting performances in the first innings. A.F. Somerset, who did so well against Yorkshire, played another excellent innings of 55, and ought to be worth another trial for Sussex, for whom he has played a few times. He was only batting an hour and ten minutes, while 86 runs were put on. He alone made any stand in the second innings, when he scored 26 not out. Moorhouse (34) and L. C. V. Bathurst, an Old Oxonian (41 not out), who played very careful cricket, were the only other club batsmen who did anything worthy of note, while King (46 not out) and Pougher (29) alone did anything worth mentioning for the county. The great feature of the match, however, was the bowling of Woodcock on one side, and Mead and Trott on the other. The fast bowler only just missed equalling the performance of Howell, as he took nine wickets for 28 runs, and in the match fourteen for 74—a very fine performance. Mead and Trott were equally deadly. The Essex bowler, who stands a good chance of getting into one or more of the Test Matches, got four for 9 in the second innings, and ten for 63 in the match, while Trott secured six for 21 and ten for 69.

After having much the worst of the first day's play at Brighton Worcestershire made a very good fight with Sussex for the rest of the match, but the handicap of 93 runs proved too much for them, or they might have got home. Still they did not disgrace themselves, although they were beaten by five wickets. In their first essay all the batsmen failed miserably before the bowling of Tate and Bland, with the exception of Burrows, who made 45 out of the 58 put on by the last wicket by some very determined and vigorous batting. What turned the fortunes of the day in favour of Sussex was a very fine score by Fry and "Ranji" for the second wicket, which resulted in 102 runs, while later on a freely-hit 50 by Killick practically made the home side safe. But the new county was not quite done with yet, as W. L. Foster played a brilliant innings of 83, and had he been at all well supported might have turned the fortunes of the day. When play ceased on Tuesday, Worcester had a possible chance as they were 76 on, and had four wickets standing, one of which was Foster's. He, however, failed to score further, and Sussex were left with 109 to get to win. The issue did not long remain in doubt as though Fry was speedily dismissed, a good stand by Brann and Ranjitsinbji speedily settled it. Brann is a very much improved batsman, and seems to have quite given up his old slogging tactics. He may now be fairly described as a steady player, but that he can still bat when required is pretty apparent when any loose ball comes down.

Surrey were not seen at their best against Gloucestershire at the Oval last week end, and may think themselves extremely fortunate that they did not have to put up with a reverse. They cannot be said to have done badly to have compiled 299 in their first innings, but this score they owe as much to the indifferent fielding of some of the Gloucester men as to any particular merit on their part. For instance, Hayward, who made 47, ought to have been stumped on at least three occasions, while several catches were dropped. The best batting was shown by Brockwell (61), who was very careful, and Crawford (60). The latter was brought into the team vice Holland, who is sadly out of form, and, considering his excellent display in both innings, he looks like becoming a permanent member. Hayward, though he made 41 the second time of asking, was decidedly lucky, as again he was twice missed. The batting of Surrey, on the whole, must be described as decidedly moderate, but it was of far better class than the bowling, which was second class. Unfortunately Lockwood, though he bowled "the old man" with the first ball he sent down, could render very little assistance, and the rest in the first innings were very poor. There was not a particle of sting in the bowling, and the Gloucester players simply did what they liked with it. Every man bar Grace got double figures, and the way the last pair, Wrathall and Board, who put on 106 runs in about an hour, thrashed it, was a caution. Richardson appears to have lost a good bit of his old pace. It was a change to see him, time after time, driven to the boundary, as was done by the two West country professionals. Hayes, Abel, and Brockwell were equally harmless, and though Hayward got the most wickets I have seen him bowl very much better. It was the general opinion that Surrey would have no easy task to save the match, but after they got 95 for three rain came to the rescue, and when play was resumed on Saturday the bowlers were comparatively harmless. Crawford and Hayward put on runs so fast that all fear of a reverse soon passed away. But as the wicket dried it became very difficult, and when only 101 on the Surrey captain declared, possibly thinking that the side might be got out in the fifty minutes that remained for play. The result showed that he had some reason for his action, as before the end came no fewer than five Gloucester wickets had gone down, and but for the vigorous stand by Wrathall, who carried out his bat for 32 out of 46, and there were 10 extras, no one knows what might have occurred. Hayward was the cause of the collapse, as he took four wickets for nine runs. Richardson again was the recipient of Wrathall's kind attention.

The week's cricket must be very unsatisfactory to the Oval authorities, as it has shown the nakedness of the land as regards their bowling to a very marked degree. That Richardson has gone clean off is painfully apparent, and with Lockwood "crocked" the side have not a really first-class bowler in their ranks. I am somewhat surprised that Lees was not given a trial last week-end, but his form is known to an ounce, and his omission speaks for itself. The team is not so weak in batting, but Abel is so off colour that he will have to improve if he is to be chosen in any of the Test Matches which are shortly coming. Surrey, too, are badly in want of a new wicket-keeper. Wood's hands are very dicky, and he is long past the age when men usually retire from first-class cricket. It must not be forgotten that he succeeded Pooley, and it is a good many years since the latter retired. It seems not a little curious that Surrey, who a year or two back had such a plethora of talent, should now appear to have fallen on evil times. There will, I fear, be some big scores run up against them when the wickets get hard.

There is no placelike Leyton for sensation. After Young's wonderful performance against the Australians, Essex opened their county season against Sussex last Thursday with a natural confidence, but in the end they were only able to crawl home by one wicket. To begin nearly at the end, I saw Freeman about one o'clok on the last day of the match, when Essex wanted 117 runs, with nine wickets to fall, and I asked him what he thought about their chances. "Well," he said," if we get on the pitch at all to-day we shall win without much trouble, for the wicket is bound to play easily." Such a remark was a very natural one, but when Essex did resume batting, about three o'clock, Messrs. Bland and Cox told them quite another story. So narrow a win is not quite satisfactory from an Essex point of view, and no one can deny that the eleven are a trifle uneven in their batting. Sussex not only had a good team out including Fry and Ranji, but they won the toss, and ought to have taken more advantage of the luck. The old Oxonian was out very cheaply and both he and Ranji fell to very good catches by Bull who is one of the best fielding men in the team. George Brann's 43 was a capital performance, although he ought to have been stumped by Russell 20 runs earlier and a score of 142 was obviously too small an effort. It was Walter Mead this time who made the fur fly and he captured seven wickets for 64 runs nearly half his overs being maidens.

Essex did not make a rousing start, and nothing particular happened, until Turner and M'Gahey were in partnership. As in the case of the Australian match they mastered the bowling, and altered the whole course of the game by adding 75 runs before the cadet was bowled by Cox for an admirable 31. The worth of this partnership exactly coincided with M'Gahey's individual total, but he had the distinction of taking out his bat in an innings which realised 191. The old full back is not half so daring a batsman nowadays, and it took him two hours and a half to make the runs. I sometimes think that the mantle of Charles has fallen on Russell, the County wicket keeper. That young man of the rubicund expression knocked up his 32 in 20 minutes, and with five 4's got as many boundary hits as M'Gahey. The bad luck of C. B. Fry after lunch continues to pursue him, but it was a lovely ball that bowled him when he had made 47, and Mead can claim his wicket on both occasions. The old Oxonian had a long conversation with Young, and got him photographed at Leyton in a special attitude peculiar to the left-hander when about to deliver the ball. For elaborations, I suppose, we shall have to wait until Fry brings out his cricket journal—a daring experiment, which is not destined to go under for lack of personal enterprise. There was a tail to Sussex and Cox and Parris wagged it so fiercely that the home county were left with 132 to win. They got the runs, as we all know, but it was a near thing, and a lot of credit is due to Turner who made 48. Bland and Cox did a lot more with the ball than was expected, and the last named is a really useful man who makes the ball break both ways, while at the same time he knows how to vary his pitch.

I don't remember the Gloucestershire eleven giving such a feeble exhibition against Yorkshire as they did at Bristol last week. Roberts had a few good overs, and was unlucky not to bowl Frank Mitchell, but generally speaking the bowling was tame, of bad length, and much too slow. The batting was even worse, and Gloucester badly needed the inspiriting example of Gilbert Jessop, who later in the week gave practical exposition of a favourite dictum of old Tom Emmett's, that the way to kill good bowling is to hit it. I believe the Gloucester men have never yet beaten Yorkshire on the Bristol ground. They will have to improve vastly on last week's play there, or Yorkshire must undergo a deterioration too deep for words to have a chance of doing so. Poor Mr. Troup must have felt very uncomfortable after seeing Yorkshire put on their score of 314 when he sent them in to bat. I am certain Lord Hawke would not have sent his opponents in had he won the toss; but there is this much to be added, that the Yorkshire captain is more fortunate than some leaders in having a team that can usually be depended upon to get a fair number of runs on all sorts of wickets. Frank Mitchell's first hundred for his county and Wilfrid Rhodes's bowling were the most prominent features of Yorkshire's play, but in a general sense it may be said that Gloucester were outclassed.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE SNOWDON GARDEN PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

THE lull in the excitement of the races and polo week has not given much respite to tired memsahebs, who have been as busy as ever since with picnics and dinners and tennis. Two weddings there have been besides, during the past few days, while the annual Snowdon garden party has afforded an opportunity that has been duly availed of to display not a few smart frocks arrived too late for the similar Viceregal Lodge function. The Eton dinner at Viceregal Lodge was last Monday. Lady Macworth Young's garden party is announced for the 15th, and thereafter the invited guest will settle down to the more serious business of the various dances and rejoice that he or she is not of the common herd who are only gathered in by advertisements to the official entertainments with which the season starts. For in social Simla there are grades separated from each other by gulfs only less deep than the abyss that divides off those on Government House list from the rest.

Meanwhile the A. D. C. toils on, and rehearsals are held daily for the various plays in preparation at the little theatre under the Town Hall, and the busy Simla hive hums gaily with life of every kind.

On Tuesday the saluting guns boomed out the fact that Colonel Gardiner had arrived and taken his seat in Council, relieving Lord Curzon of charge of the Public Works Department, while but a few days previously the Chief Secretaryship of the Punjab Government changed hands with the return to his old appointment of Mr. Louis Dane, who has relieved Mr. Wilson, hitherto officiating. The coach of the Government now has its full complement, and the crack of the Viceroy's whip is heard merrily as the equipage rolls on and the leaders break into a canter and the wheelers snort at the flick of a lash that is already finding out the sluggards in the team. For there is a driver on the box who knows the road and means to get over the ground; and the official is beginning to realize that there is to be no more waiting while the blacksmith replaces a shoe. On the contrary, the horse that is not properly shod for the journey will be changed at the posting station and the pace will no longer be that set by Lord Elgin. At first the Secretariats hardly realized the change. They had got used to jog trot ways and there was some throwing up of heads and chafing of bits at the tightening of the rein.

Dropping all simile, however, a great change is being effected in Secretariat ways under our new Viceroy. In the first place Lord Curzon has set himself to fight the demon of red tape in the offices. It is an evil that every succeeding Governor-General must have seen and lamented, but which has hitherto lived on scotched often but never killed. Your readers are already acquainted with the measures that are being taken to reduce minute writing and simplify files, but this is only the beginning. Behind it all lies the determination of Lord Curzon and his advisers to make the Secretariat no longer what it has been in the past, namely, a caste in itself but part and parcel of the working administration of the country. To do this more than mere simplification of procedure is required. The system of recruitment must be altered so that district officers and mofussil officials will take their turn regularly in the offices, bringing with them practical knowledge obtained in recent personal intercourse with the people of the country and knowing from their own experience where the shoe of our rule pinches. At the same time men who have grown rusty with office work will refresh their memories and shake off useless theory by a turn of district work themselves.

Rules limiting the tenure of Secretariat appointments already exist. They only have to be enforced. No more will then be heard of high officials spending their lives in office without district experience. Under the arrangement understood to be proposed, Deputy and Under-Secretaries will spend as a rule only three years in Secretariat work and will then be drafted back to their provinces, their places being taken by others from the same training ground of Lieutenant-Governors. In this way a large proportion of district officers will acquire office experience and a wider choice of qualified men will become available when it is a question of selection for the highest Secretariat and Administrative posts.

The distributing of the honours of the last Gazette almost exclusively amongst district officials was a step in this direction. The reduction of unnecessary report writing, which is to come shortly, is another, and the simplification of Secretariat work combined with a regular plan of transfer from the mofussil to Simla and from Simla to the mofussil will complete the reform, which if successfully carried through should be of the greatest importance. At present there is undoubtedly too much report writing, but it cannot be avoided unless the officials for whose information reports are primarily intended have personal experience of the conditions and circumstances with which the reports deal. Given, however, this, as Lord Curzon apparently intends, reports can be reduced with safety. There will then no longer be the same incentive for senior district officers to retire just as they have reached the stage in their careers when they have become most valuable to the country, and we may hope to see more of the older stamp of men who were content to spend their lives in India and who in fact built up the empire as it now is. It is an end worthy of a great ruler's ambition, and I have no hesitation in asserting that in the Secretariat itself will be found some of the ablest supporters and most whole-hearted adherents of the scheme that is now being gradually unfolded.

At the same time that measures are being taken to bring the Secretariats more into touch with the country, action is not to be shirked that will improve facilities for necessary direction from head-quarters. Firs amongst the latter is provision of conveniently situated offices in Simla itself. At present, while the Military Department, the Foreign Department, and Army Headquarters are properly housed, the important departments of Finance, Home, and Revenue and Agriculture are jammed into offices which are neither large enough in themselves nor suitably situated in regard to each other. To obviate this a new block of buildings is to be constructed on the Pieterhoff site, which will contain these sections of the Government. A small additional wing to the Foreign Office is also contemplated to hold the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, hitherto located on the Inverarm Hill. The result will be a great convenience to all concerned, while the proximity of the new buildings to Viceregal Lodge will improve communication between the head of the Government and the great offices where the internal administration of India centres.

I must not conclude this letter without some mention of the masonic function which takes place next Monday, when some two hundred guests will be entertained at dinner in the Town Hall in honour of the installation of Colonel Sandbach as Master for the ensuing year. Amongst other members then to be initiated will be the Earl of Suffolk.

THE MONSOON.

BURST IN BOMBAY.

On Sunday afternoon the Meteorological Office wired to the Port Officer of Bombay: "Hoist cautionary flag signal. . . Monsoon apparently coming up strongly." It came up more rapidly than was anticipated. The clouds began banking up at sunset and a few drops of rain fell about dinner time. Shortly before midnight, the "burst" came and the rain began to pour in deafening torrents, continuing with only momentary lulls until daylight. It recommenced soon after six o'clock and has rained at intervals since.

MR. J. D. BELLWOOD, Manager of the Nadua Tea Estate at Dibrugarh, Assam, was murderously assaulted and seriously injured by some of his coolies last Sunday week. The assault appears to have been premeditated. Mr. Bellwood was still unconscious on the 7th instant and in great danger. His left arm is fractured in two places and it is feared that his skull is also fractured. The assault was committed by some seven tea house men. The case is under enquiry by the Inspector of Police.

THE PROPOSED PARSEE CEMETERY AT MATHERAN.

MR. DINSHAH PESTONJI GHADIALEE delivered on Saturday last at the new Anjuman fire-temple a lecture on the "Sublime Philosophy of the Parsee Towers of Silence," which, in view of the Parsee cemetery proposed to be built at Matheran, was attended by a goodly number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The lecturer appeared on the platform in the long flowing white robe, with the waist-band, used by Parsees on ceremonial occasions, which afforded some amusement. He said he did not intend to explain how the Parsee Towers of Silence came to be constructed in their present form; but his object was to refer to the scientific principles on which they were worked, and the philosophy which was embodied in those principles. The practice of burial was, the lecturer said, not in consonance with the tenets and doctrines of the Zoroastrian religion. According to the injunctions of that religion, it was necessary to take care that the disposal of the dead did not pollute any of the five elements, namely, the earth, water, air, the sky, and light. The practice of burial not only pollutes the earth, but as the body rots under the earth, it evolves noxious vapours, which are likely to bring about ill health and disease among the residents in the surrounding localities. Those in whose opinion the custom of consigning the dead to the Towers of Silence appeared to be cruel, should remember that when buried, the body continues to be eaten by worms, which is more revolting. Some persons considered how nice it would be to have this earth under which they lay strewn with flowers. They would like their parents to visit their graves and cool the earth with their tears every day, perhaps also to perform the funeral rites upon the spot. What Zoroastrian was there, asked the lecturer, to admit the soundness of such philosophy? By burial the body continued to be rotting and a prey to the worms, emitting foul vapours, and thus the spot would become a centre of disease. The custom of consigning the body to the Towers of Silence was the best mode of disposal of the dead. The flesh was eaten by birds in a short time; the bones were kept in a separate place where, by the action of the sun, they crumbled to dust. Speaking of the birds at the Towers of Silence, the lecturer said that they were extraordinary flesh eaters, and that 15 or 20 lbs. of flesh was easily digested by each bird. The Parsees the lecturer said, were not only generous while living, but continued to be generous even after death, in that, instead of wasting their flesh, they gave it as food for the birds.

The "Bombay Samachar," in its last issue, publishes the authoritative opinions of certain Dasturs or high priests to show that the idea of disposing of the Parsee dead by burial is wholly antagonistic to the tenets and principles of their religion. Shums-ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Peshotun Sanjana writes that, after the able and exhaustive arguments published in the "Bombay Samachar" against the proposal of certain Parsees to build a cemetery for their co-religionists at Matheran, he did not think anything was left for him to add to the religious aspect of the question. But he had learned that, since the publication of a report of the proceedings of the meeting of Parsees held at Matheran, a very wrong notion prevailed among members of the ruling race and the professors of other religions that the Parsees were ready to depart from their ancient custom and to bury their dead. It was not proper to allow such a notion to remain uncontradicted; and as a Parsee high priest, he considered it a solemn duty to show how futile and unfounded was the impression which had been created. Dastur Darab declares it as his emphatic opinion that the Zoroastrian religion regards as a great sin the very idea of burying a Parsee. He therefore recommends Sir Jamsetjee, as the head of the community, and the whole of the Parsee community in general, that, with a view to correct the wrong impressions by the Parsee meeting at Matheran, the proposal of building a cemetery at that hill station should be wholly abandoned, and that the permission of Government should be solicited to build a Tower of Silence there. As a spiritual leader, the Dastur promises to give all his support to the latter proposal.

Shums-ul-Ulama Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshung Jamasp and the Naib Dastur Kaikobad Aderbad of Poona are of opinion that the learned and authoritative opinions expressed in the *Bombay Samachar* against the proposal to build a cemetery at Matheran should receive the early attention of the leaders of the Parsee community. The Dasturs as well as the whole Parsee community of Poona regarded it as a deplorable circumstance that Sir Jamsetji Jejibhoy should have taken a part in the proposed movement at Matheran, and should have thereby done a great wrong to his own community, however indirectly it might be.

Dastur Kaikhosru Jamaspji Maneckji is of opinion that the proposal to build a cemetery at Matheran is really shocking and extremely sinful. A few years ago, his late father, Dastur Jamaspji delivered an address at Rajkote, in which he showed how revolting to the tenets and principles of the Zoroastrian religion was the custom of burying the dead. Dastur Kaikhosru promises to cite chapter and verse at his leisure to show how sinful the custom of burying is regarded by Zoroaster. Meanwhile he says that the arguments used in the *Bombay Samachar* against the custom are consistent and authoritative; and he prays that God may inspire the leaders of the Parsee community with a right sense of their duty, and that they may be able to prevent the perpetration of such a highly sinful undertaking as the proposed cemetery at Matheran.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Shanghai, Captain C. D. Bennett, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Mogi, reports having experienced light winds and fine weather to latitude 10° N. Thence to Singapore strong S. W. monsoon and very squally weather. Strong monsoon between Sumatra and Ceylon, then variable winds and squally after which she had strong westerly winds and very unsettled weather with heavy rain which continued till the arrival in port, the wind being very unsteady. The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, Captain T. Walker, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, experienced strong monsoon to within 500 miles from Bombay the rest of the passage torrents of rain. The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Captain Livingstone, which reached this port yesterday, from Karachi, encountered from Karachi to Diu Head light S. W. breeze and fine weather with moderate S. W. Swell. From Diu Head to Bombay strong overcast with light continued rain and moderate S. W. sea.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES FOR PLAGUE WORK.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in accordance with a resolution of the Standing Committee, moved that the regulations respecting the grant of special leave and the payment of special allowances to Municipal officers employed on duties connected with the plague, as passed by the Standing Committee, be confirmed. Dr. Katrak said that these rules had been framed in accordance with a resolution of the Corporation and were similar to those framed by Government for their own officers employed on plague duty.

Dr. De Monte seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved an amendment modifying the regulations so as to give power to the Corporation, instead of the Standing Committee, to decide as to what officer was entitled to special allowance.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin seconded the amendment which was agreed to.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak, the Corporation accorded its sanction to the payment of Rs. 1,531 as compassionate all

chosen and approved by the Corporation ten months ago no objection was taken to it until then.

Mr. Kazi Kubiruddin's amendment was eventually carried.

ENCROACHMENT ON OPEN SPACES.

The Corporation then considered the following letters: (a) Letter to the President from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 2nd May 1899:—"With reference to your letter of the 7th March, regarding the advisability of not utilizing for building purposes the open spaces in the Fort and the Marine Lines now used for recreation, I am directed to forward herewith copy of the report of the Land Committee on the subject which was adopted by the Board at their meeting on the 20th April, with instructions that you should be addressed in the terms thereof." (b) Letter to the President from the Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, dated the 12th May 1899:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th March 1899, submitting a copy of a Resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay at a meeting held on 16th February 1899, regarding the open spaces in the neighbourhood of the Fort and Marine Lines used for the purposes of recreation at any period of the year. In reply, I am to say that the matter having been comprehensively dealt with by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, whose report is now before the Corporation, Government see no occasion to take any action pending an application from the Trustees for approval to those parts of the proposals, which require Government sanction. 2. I am to add that Government do not share the fear expressed in your letter that the recreation grounds available for the public in Bombay will be unduly curtailed by the operations of the City Improvement Trust in the exercise of their statutory powers."

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved that the letters be recorded. He said that the Government stated in its letter that it did not share the fear expressed in their President's letter that the recreation grounds available for the public of Bombay might be unduly curtailed by operations of the City Improvement Trust in the exercise of their statutory powers. He certainly shared the fear expressed in that letter that the recreation grounds of the public of Bombay would be unduly curtailed. They knew that that part of the programme of the Trust would be the building over what was called the Wellington Lines. As a set-off against that would be the opening up of the Oval and the space to the west of it. It was perfectly well known that this was a question which did not suit with the public of Bombay, and it would be very satisfactory to the Corporation if it had received from Government some information as to what the proposals in regard to the Oval were, because until it was definitely decided that the Oval was to be thrown open to the public for the purpose of recreation; the question of building on the Wellington Lines certainly involved the curtailment of the existing area for recreation.

The proposition was carried.

THE LATE MR. J. A. FORBES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved "that the Corporation are deeply grieved to learn of the death of Mr. J. A. Forbes, who headed the great movement for Municipal Reform in the City of Bombay which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the present Municipal Constitution and who was elected Chairman of the Corporation during the very first year of its existence."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sayani seconded the propcsition, which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—It is stated that the Zoroastrians of Thana intend to present a congratulatory address to Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomji Thanawalla, Dewan of Rutlam, in Central India, on his being appointed a Companion of the Indian Empire, in Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India's Birthday Honours. Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomji Vakil Thanawalla, C.I.E., is an old inhabitant of the town of Thana, in the Northern Konkan. His two sons, Khan Saheb Pestonjee and Khan Saheb Cowasjee, are Naib Subhas or Deputy Collectors in the Native State of Baroda. The former is in the Revenue and Judicial Department and the latter in the Department of Customs and Abkari in the Prant of Navsari.

Shet Narotumdas Lalji, a grain-merchant at Dahanu, in the Thana District, has generously opened a poor or almshouse at that station lately, where he feeds a a large number of poor men of wild tribes, such as Katoris, Dooblas, Kolis, Thakars, and Agris with ambil (kanji) of nachni grains daily.

The Chief Constable of Dahanu has prepared a case against a couple of policemen for torturing a Marwari and extorting confessions from him in a criminal case which took place there a few days ago, and he has committed the accused to take their trial before Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate of the Eassein Division.

On Thursday last, four men of the wild tribes, or Agris, were tried by Azam Krishnaji Jagannath Agasakar, Third Class Magistrate of Salsette (Thana), and sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment each, for negligently throwing biddis into the protected forests, which set the Government grass on fire, on the hills of Ewoor-Khind, last week.

Kaji Vajir, a tonga driver, who had run over and killed a child, belonging to Mahomed Ali Bhivadkar, in Rungari Street, in May last, is now being tried in the Court of the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, by order of the Magistrate of the District. The accused is defended by Mr. Govind Vishvanath Apte, pleader of the District Courts of Thana.

Bhewndi had a clear bill of health the week before last: but there were two fresh cases of plague and two deaths on Friday last in this district.

Mr. Framji Rustomji Desai arrived here from Hyderabad (Sind), and received charge of the office of his new appointment as Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, at Bandora, on Monday last.

One inch and six cents rain fell here on the night of Friday last.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN MALWANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My excuse for encroaching on your space is to draw the attention of the authorities and enlist through you the sympathy of the generous public to the very bad and deficient water-supply to the villages of Malwani, Karoudy, and Ratoury, in the Salsette Taluka. In fact, there is no supply to speak of, the inhabitants of these villages drawing their supply of water from a filthy tank, which is now in a state not fit for human consumption. When summer comes round this source of water-supply dries to such an extent as to render the getting of sufficient water a distant probability. The large tank, known as the Government Mahadala Talao, on which the mass have mainly to depend for the supply of drinking water, is at present in a very filthy condition, and the people have to wade ankle-deep, and then only get muddy water.

If the people desire better water they have to trudge a great distance, in some instances over a mile. To supply this great want Mr. Hudson, the former 1st Assistant Collector of Thana, secured the sanction of Rs. 1,070 in 1896 from the Taluka Local Board of Salsette, Thana, for the sinking of a well between Karoudy and Ratoury villages, but after proceeding to a depth of 9 feet the work stopped, and the progress of the mark is still in abeyance. Fearing a repetition of the great suffering both to man and beast from scarcity of water the villagers appealed last winter to the present Collector to improve matters, but this good gentleman, despite the reasonable prayer before him, returned an answer to the effect that, owing to a poor exchequer, he could hold out no immediate hope of granting the petitioners their request.

I cannot, sir, adequately describe the horrible suffering to man and beast caused by this deficient watersupply. I would only ask philanthropic gentlemen to run down and see the the state of affairs for themselves. It won't require any imaginative faculty to grasp the situation correctly. It is a great pity the suburban Local Board is so poor as to be unable to supply what to man is life itself. My poor reasoning tells me that the pea of poverty advanced doesn't hold good. It stands to reason that where villagers fail to get water in a place, they, through want, shift to fresh pastures where the deficiency is supplied. A course like this would render the Board the poorer, and this, I feel sure, the Board are not prepared to face.—Yours, &c.,

Salsette, June 9. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

It may be taken as tolerably certain that the Bill for establishing a period of protection for foreign telegrams obtained and published by Indian Newspapers, to which the Secretary of State has given his sanction, will be brought into Council shortly and passed during the Simla session. If the proposal were a novelty, demanding public discussion to fix its bearings, there might have been reasons for postponing its passage until the winter; but the Indian Government has been so many years over dealing with this simple matter, that all that is to be said about it has been said long ago, and by this time almost every other Legislature in the Empire has furnished its precedent towards the settlement of the question.

SIMLA HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

The Horse and Dog Show was brought off very successfully on Saturday. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon visited Annandale in the course of the afternoon, as well as the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Lockhart and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. A large luncheon party, held in the gardens by a certain hospitable order much given to such good works, helped to swell the attendance which had become very large by the time the popular events were to come on. The entries in almost all classes were very numerous, and though the show as such naturally suffers from want of variety in the absence of harness horses and driving competitions and the comparative scarcity of full-sized horses inevitable to a hill station, it may fairly be called a creditable one in the circumstances.

The Viceroy's prize for the best horse in the show went to Major Little's Australian Arcano, a bay waler showing a good deal of quality, but one that would hardly have filled the eye in better company. Outside the judges' enclosure the looks of General Elliot's waler mare Columbine, which was second to Arcano in the charger class also, seemed if anything to be preferred. Columbine carried off the prize for ladies' barks over 14-2; Lord Suffolk's Jericho being second. For the best pony in the show the judges had a bigger field to deal with and they appeared to have considerable difficulty in coming to a decision. Eventually the award fell to the Patiala pony Mite. The class for pony ladies' backs drew a large entry, but there was really only one in it—Lady Curzon's mare Grey Dawn, a dapple grey waler with a plain head and neck, but otherwise a model of its kind. The prize for country bred ponies also fell to Mite; Ploughboy being second. The Arab pony class, with an entry of 22, was headed by the Maharaja of Patiala's Fresco, and the same stable furnished the winner in the class for English and Australian ponies in Dustpan. The prize for English and Australian cobs was carried off by Mr. Beadon Bryant's waler Nora. In the class for polo ponies the Maharaja of Patiala was again successful with the Arab Sir Pertab; Colonel Sandbach's handsome Grey Twilight being placed second, but the same pony scored a first in the special polo pony class. The jumping competitions fell to Lord Suffolk's Jericho and Major Turner's Talkover in the horse and pony classes respectively. The in and out hurdle jump seemed to bother most of the animals competing. It is of course a standing feature of English horse shows, but the horses there are old stagers who know exactly what is expected of them, whereas in India they are mostly amateurs and not up to the ways of the ring.

In the dog department Captain Wigram was in great fettle, carrying off the awards both for rough and smooth terriers, while the winner of the latter, Nailer, was adjudged the best dog in the show. Many would have been prepared to see this honour go to Mr. Beadon Bryant's collie, Mac, a lovely specimen of his beautiful breed. The prize for sporting dogs went to Major Haig's Labrador retriever, Czar. As far as cutward looks go it may be hoped that the Labrador retriever is not destined to supplant the English breeds.

The public have every reason to be grateful to the secretary and committee for their excellent arrangements, and also to the judges whose hard and thankless task was not concluded until some time after sunset. One of the closing features of the day was the competition for children's ponies, owners up, which excited great interest and was eventually won by Miss Du Cane Smythe's Tommy; Miss Dawkins being second and Master Buck third.

SOME KHYBER STORIES.

An incident throwing a curious side light on the manners and customs of the Afridis is reported from the Khyber. It appears that a band of rascals on the look out to kidnap any Shinwaris or Hindus that might be wandering about, captured five men of the Khyber Rifles who were strolling on the hill-sides in plain clothes. When they discovered their mistake they set the men free with profuse apologies. What a people! The late Sir Robert Warburton used to tell a little story illustrative of a trait in the Afridi character which few people would have suspected. He was walking through a field talking to a Malik who had his son with him when a snake crossed their path. Sir Robert lifted his stick, when the Afridi caught his arm, crying "Let be, sahib, let be."

"Why?" asked Sir Robert, wondering.

"The serpent too hath young ones," said the Malik, laying his hand affectionatly on the head of his son.

Here is another story. A group of the Khyber Rifles were sitting on the ramparts of fort Ali Masjid, which is perched on a little conical hill overlooked by mountains on each side. An Afridi appeared on the opposite hill-side with a rifle in his hand and was greeted with a volley of chaff. What was he doing with a gun who couldn't hit a horse two yards off? asked one facetious Rifleman.

"I could shoot you through the head from here," said the other.

"Shoot away," said the first.

Without a moment's hesitation the man lifted his rifle, and dropped the joker dead. Then he rushed violently down the hill-side and up to the fort, joyously crying out that he could shoot after all. The companions of the dead man crowded round the murderer, congratulating him on his success.

The Pathans are a simple people, unspoiled by civilisation. Some months ago I saw a group of Ghuznavis standing at the entrance of one of the chemist's shops in Calcutta. One of their number was just coming out with a big bottle of medicine of some sort, wrapped in paper, in his hand. The precious parcel was carefully passed from man to man. Then the wafer was detached, the wrapper taken off, and, amidst suppressed excitement, the bottle brought to view. A slip of paper, marking off the doses, ran down the side of the bottle. The object of this caused much discussion. Finally a passing postman was impressed to explain. He, proud of his superior civilisation, told them all about it. A penknife was produced and the cork extracted. Then each man took a dose the others watching carefully that he took no more than the share marked off. The medicine finished, the men went away smacking their lips. I wonder what was in the bottle, and whether the Ghuznavis felt bad afterwards; though, as a matter of fact, the badder a medicine is the more impressed is the uneducated native with its virtues.—*Saturday Journal.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	2	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	3
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	9
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	6	6	64
Total plague deaths to date	43,651	40,594	
Same date, last year 1898	11	6	79

CASTE DISPUTES AND RIOTING.

Serious rioting between Maravars and Shanars at Sivakasi in the Tinnevelly district has occurred, in which several persons are reported to have been killed and a number of villages burnt. The Collector of Tinnevelly wires that he is taking all precautions to quell the disturbance. A body of native troops from Trichinopoly and a considerable police force are now on the spot, engaged in maintaining order and preventing further threatened outrages. The riots are entirely due to caste disputes, but are so grave as to tax the utmost vigilance of the authorities. A telegram from Madura states that these caste disputes between the two communities have broken out also in the Madura district where in two villages gangs of fanatics are committing depredations, and military assistance has been requisitioned. Disturbances are apprehended at every big centre of the Shanar community, and the situation is reported to be exceptionally grave.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at Is. ½d. per bottle.

SOME CHINESE PICTURES IN CALCUTTA.

A CHINESE FUNERAL.

The Chinese are superstitious to the utmost degree. When a Chinaman dies, very few of his friends and relatives will come and spend the night, watching the dead. They will hire out some very poor Chinamen, who, forced by circumstances, do the busines of washing the dead and keeping watch at night. Red wax candles (of Chinese manufacture) and sandal-wood are burnt as long as the corpse is in the house. In the morning all the friends and relatives will come to join the funeral procession. As soon as the corpse is taken out of the house, large packets of crackers are fired to drive away the spirit that may be hovering over the place. For, says the Chinese, no evil spirit, ghost or devil, will ever dare face the firing of crackers, and it is bound to make them run away.

The coffin the Chinese make themselves. Sometimes a person while living will have a coffin made for himself and kept ready under his bed. It is of teak-wood, fully two inches thick, the thicker the better, as generally after a year or two, the bones are taken out and carried away to their native land, as it is the wish of every good Chinaman to be buried in his ancestral home.

The procession is headed by the relatives of the deceased, dressed in white cloaks with strips of white cloth wrapped round the head, and bare feet, carrying in their hands small earthen pots with sandal-wood burning in them. White is the colour denoting mourning. Then comes the hearse, generally followed by a *joss-joss* band, playing most solemnly, "Ho! my comrades, see the signal."

When the funeral reaches the cemetery, every person is given one anna, wrapped in a piece of red paper. The coffin is laid near the open grave, and large quantities of roast pig, boiled goats, fowls and ducks are placed near it, and if the deceased in his life-time smoked "chundoo," then opium also with the usual pipe, lamp, &c. Then the priest, dressed in long blue robe, chants the prayers for the dead, the coffin is put in the grave, and then everything is over. Mille tonnerres! In vain I protest that Monsieur le Tambe is a Prince and gave me the ring as a present. Ce bete rit bien. Ou me donne un coup de baton. But courage, I shout, "La France won at Waterloo!"

I pray that at least I may see Monsieur Le Consul Francais.

Vive la France! He comes—I am saved. A bas ce Magistrat furieux—Conspuez le!

I return to the Geoaich, Madame de Vinard gives me ten thousand embraces. To-morrow I make expedition to Kandy. I am full of Colombo for the moment.—A greez mes compliments respectueux.

Cher Monsieur Sir,
ALPHONSE DE VINARD.

SOME LETTERS OF DAVID GARRICK.

An extraordinarily interesting series of Garrick letters and manuscripts will come under the hammer at Sotheby's on Saturday, June 17th. At present, we learn from the "Daily Chronicle," these documents form a portion of the valuable library of the well-known sportsman, Mr. William Wright, of Paris. The Wright collection comprises no less than sixty examples, nearly every one of which is long and interesting. The entire series is to be first offered at the reserve price of £400, and if that sum be not reached, each lot will be sold separately. Garrick numbered among his correspondents nearly all the celebrities of the day, from Lord Bute to Samuel Richardson and from Hannah More to Parson Bate. They date from 1746 to within a few months of his death in 1779. One of the earliest, dated September 14th, 1746, and addressed to a correspondent whose name is now lost, contains this curious passage:—

"I have a Play now with me sent to me by my Lord Chesterfield, and wrote by one Smoilett, it is a Scotch story, but it won't do, and yet recommended by his Lordship and patronised by ladies of quality: what can I say or do, I must belye judgment or win the name of being thought impertinent, and disobliging ye great folks? some advise upon that head if you please."

Fancy Sir Henry Irvingshivering, like poor Garrick, at the idea of "refusing a play recommended to his notice by "ladies of quality!" Here is another instance of Davy's deference to people of quality—it occurs in a letter written to Lord Holderness, February 11th, 1759:

"Prince Edward asked me, last night who was the author of ye Farce I was in great confusion at ye question because I happen'd to be the guilty person myself. I have so many enemies among the writers on account of my refusing to many of their performances every year that I am oblig'd to conceal myself in order to avoid the torrent of abuse that their malice would pour upon me—I thought it proper (and I hope your Lordship will excuse me) to discover this lest His Royal Highness should be angry at my not answering the question directly as I ought to have done."

In the delightful letter, which Garrick wrote to Madame Riccoboni, September 13th, 1768, the actor is under no restraint, and yet his quality friends are not quite neglected. The letter extends to four quarto pages but we can only find room for this passage:—

"I will not despair of seeing you some time of another at my sweet little villa of Hampton; perhaps it will raise your curiosity ye more when I tell you that the King of Denmark came with all his suite to see my house and garden, the owner and his wife. You would think me vain should I tell you what he said, and I hope you will think me sincere when I tell you that I had rather see you and your friend there than all the kings and princes of Europe."

Here we have an early illustration of the Eccentric Englishman Abroad, it is from a letter written in French, to Monsieur Preville, January 7th, 1775:—

Have you forgotten me my dear companion in folly? "ave you forgotten our romantic expeditions on the Boulevards, when the stone-cutters became more petrified with astonishment than the stones they were working upon, in admiration of our eccentricities This is Davy's reply to Dr. Hoadly in accepting an invitation for himself and Hogarth, from the Barber? shop, up two pairs of stairs.

"The little ingenious Mr. Garrick and the ingenious little Hogarth will take the opportunity of the plump doctor's being with you, to hie away to the Rev. Rigdum Funnidos, Old Alresford, there to be as merry, facetious, mad, and nonsensical as liberty, property, and old October can make 'em. Wash no kickshaws, nothing but laugh and plumbpudding."

Writing to Dr. Cadogan, Garrick makes the frank admission: "When you want any of your friends to be *merry* send them to *me*, and when I want any of my friends to be *well* I will send them to you." An interesting letter, in French, undated, relates apparently to a recent translation of Shakespeare:—

"You flattered me immensely by sending me your book, in which I find all the beauties of the original work, and in addition, those, with which you have had the inspiration to adorn it. Should it ever be your intention to visit England, in order to acquire our language and make a nearer acquaintance with the sublime beauties of our great Poet, I shall deem it an honour to introduce you to all our Theatres, as a slight reward, and homage, due to you, for the care you have taken in making our Shakespeare to be known in France, with such advantageous results."

Several of the letters are by way of thanks for presents received. To Hannah More he writes under date May 9th, 1778: "Ingratitude is the devil, my dear—said the gentleman to his lady upon receiving no thanks for a basket full of dainties—we have received a hamper full, and no kind of acknowledgment to our dear friend at Bristol (Miss More)—the pork was excellent, and so was your liqueur we drank your health in—no matter for that." Some of the letters are of a totally different complexion, and relate to the various criticisms and attacks on his management and acting. The following extract is so interesting that we make no apology for quoting it:—

". . . I see and read so much of Mr. Churchill's spirit without having the pleasure of his acquaintance that I am persuaded that his genius disdains any direction and that resolutions once taken by him will withstand the warmest importunity of his friends At the first reading of his apology I was so charm'd and raised with the power of his writing that I really forgot that I was delighted when I ought to have been alarmed. . . . All I have to say, or will say upon ye occasion is this—if Mr. Churchill has attack'd his paste-board Majesty of Drury Lane from resentment, I should be sorry for it, tho' I am conscious it is ill founded: If he has attack'd me merely because I am the *Punch of the Puppet Show* I shan't turn my back upon him and salute him in Punch's fashion, but make myself easy with the thought that my situation made the attack necessary, and that it would have been a pity that so much strong high colour'd poetry should have been thrown away either in justice or friendship, to so insignificant a person as myself.—In his *rosciad* he raised me too high, in his apology he may have sunk me too low; he has done as his Israelites did, made an idol of a calf and now—the *Idol dwindles to the calf again!*"

Many of the documents include poems: one of these is an epistle of six verses to Peg Woffington, June, 1745, headed "A Song to Sylvia"; another consists, of eight verses addressed to the Right Hon. Charles Townshend in behalf of Captain Schomberg; another even more interesting, is entitled "Upon Lord Mansfield desiring my Picture." We have here, also, the original autograph MS. of the celebrated verse on Dr. John Hill and the much less generally-known addenda, written on the back of a mezzotint portrait of Dr. Hill, 1757:—

"For Physic and Farces
Thy equal there scarce is
Thy Farces are Physic
Thy Physic a Farce is.

ADDENDA.

The punished should be reserved
For all his d——d crimes
For he who takes his Physic *first*
Will never read his Rhimes."

A FRENCHMAN IN COLOMBO.

The "Times of Ceylon" publishes the following letter which reached it the other afternoon:—

Cher Monsieur Sir,

I come from arriving in your charming island of Ceylon par le mail-boat "Polynesien." At five hours I stood on the deck, and delighted myself with the spectacle of your incomparable harbour, from the Indian Ocean. I see for the first time the city Colombo. Tellement bijou! How say you?—awfully jolly, n'est-ce-das? I point out to Madame, my wife, the vapour-boats, the dive-boys, le-break-water, the palms with monkeys. I also see the name of ce brave Lipton in letters capital, and I cry "How much of suitableness that le grand marchand should win the America Cup—oft sea!" Enfin, in fine, I bring myself to shore in a tree-boat and make declaration of property in the Custom Bureau. Mais la jetee! Quel place affreux! What you Inglish say beastly. Also I endanger to myself my life by reason of the thousand brigands who combat for my baggage. Un petit garcon, clothed of nothing, extracts from Madame's hands her petit reticule, and another seizes my arm. J'ai de grand peur. "Tenez," I cry like a lion, and seek for a sergeant de ville. There is not of them. All of sudden a native prince comes running and makes blows on les gamins, who fly. I embrace my deliverer and a comb throws itself from his head. What dignity he holds, this aristocrat of colour! In fine, we advance. I ask whither. He say "To Geoaich Hotel." I say, "Alphonse, prenez courage!" I pat to myself the stomach for the thought of breakfast. Monsieur le Prince he laugh and say, "Master want earily!" Je me demande—how say you?—I wonder what then is earility. After a hundred paces we arrive at a hotel—tres magnifique. Nous engageons une suite charmante et alors je descends on bas a dejeuner.

The food of Ceylon gives me embarrassment. But le limy squash quel delicieux! I drink three glasses on straight. It makes me much hot. Above my head there is a fan which gives river of air, so that I make soon recolor. Then I drink more limysquash. The curry I find gives me tears to the eyes. I ask Monsieur who attends, and h makes response: "Too much chilly." I make contradiction till he say chilly not meaning cold but hot. The inglish language is so droll. It means the opposite of what it says.

I devour much frui and Madame also. In fine I finish two pommes, what call you, pineapples. Again I call "Garcon. Apportez plus." He say "No got. Muss bring master papoy." Le papoi is same as watery melon. We eat, and then the garcon brings in a mangau. Peste! I give again myself embarrassment. To cut I am unable by reason of a rock inside. Mais le garcon shows me how best I may eat. Donc je mange trois mangaux. Apres cela Madame va dormir, but I smoke in long-chair les pieds en air. At once I see a fat man to approach with a ring in hand, and also a small elephant. I laugh for his costume. On the head he have a chapeau like a bis-e-dit-bee, on the body a coat of blue, and round his legs a cloth of red, and sandals to his feets. I say to myself "Alphonse, prenez garde. Encore un Prince Royal de Ceylan." He hold out a ring to give me as present. I stand up and say "Monsieur I give you of thanks. You do France too much of honour by your present. Condescend to drink coffee with me." I put the ring on finger and summon le garcon and give my orders. La garcon smile and say,—"Sir this is one Temby." I bow: "Monsieur le Tambe," dis-je pour nous introduire, "Monsieur Alphonse de Vinard a votre service."

Mais, tout a coup, I am given disillusion. An Inglishman catch sight of Monsieur le Tambe. He run up and kick him—how say you i—on the rear. I rise to protect my benefactor, mais il va trop vite. "Dam scoundrel," says the Inglishman. "Stopped his cheating you that time Mossher."

Is it then that I keep company with a knave? I know not for sure; but, I ho still the ring from Monsieur le Tambe.

Vers le midi: I summon the concierge, and he calls for me a fiacre—how say you i—a garee. I have desire to see the spectacles of Colombo. We make journey through the Pettere, which causes the mouchoir to envelope the nose, and I throw centimes aux petits gamins to make to scramble. After a space we come to a hill with a big edifice en haut. It appear to me a market at first with people selling in a square. I ask what place this to the coachman. He say Polecy Court. Je ne comprends pas. Then I take his meaning. C'est le Palais de Justice de Colombo. I wish to see la Cour de Cassation; so I descend to the ground.

I see a gendarme and he shows me round. I think not much of the Courts. It there has much of dirt and little of comfort. In fine, I come to the Polecy Court. Suddenly I see mon ami Monsieur le Tambie. I remember myself of his ring and run to make of it return.

But Monsieur le Tambe gives to me no salute. Only he calls to the gendarme that I am thief wearing his ring. A multitude assembles itself. I am arrested. I think of Dreyfus and the dungeon. I protest, I make tears, I offer bribe. Tout ne vaut rien. I take myself into Court and one casts me among dirty crowd of other prisonniers. Next I am cast into a cage, and ce Tambe sacre gives false story that I take his ring and run away paying him nothing of money.

Monsieur Le Magistrat has a bellowing voice, I tremble when he speaks.

"The ring, is it of the property of the Tamby?" he demands.

"Oui, Monsieur," I say in terror.

"Did you pay for it?" he roar like angry bull.

"Non, Monsieur," I whisper.

I forget of the rest. Enough that le Magistrat furieux condemns me to prison for six months, for this that I make try to cheat.

Mille tonnerres! In vain I protest that Monsieur le Tambe is a Prince and gave me the ring as a present. Ce bete rit bien. Ou me donne un coup de baton. But courage, I shout, "La France won at Waterloo!"

I pray that at least I may see Monsieur Le Consul Francais.

Vive la France! He comes—I am saved. A bas ce Magistrat furieux—Conspuez le!

I return to the Geoaich, Madame de Vinard gives me ten thousand embraces. To-morrow I make expedition to Kandy. I am full of Colombo for the moment.—A greez mes compliments respectueux.

Cher Monsieur Sir,
ALPHONSE DE VINARD.

THE DEFEAT OF YOUTH.

(A PARLIAMENTARY LAMENT.)

Many writers have talked to us recently about the uppishness of youth and the sins of revolting sons and daughters. But there is at least one sphere of life where the old or elderly reign supreme and unchallenged. This is the sphere of politics, where, with the exception of Mr. Ascquith, there is not at the present moment a man under fifty with anything approaching a first-class reputation, and only two under sixty—Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour—who are really eminent. Both Mr. Long and Mr. Akers-Douglas are indeed on the right side of fifty, but we mean no offence when we say that they are not yet leaders of men. For the rest we are living under a gerontocracy, and if anything is remarkable in the present Parliament it is that there are few or no new young men rising to challenge the positions held by the old.

Let us, to illustrate this point, take first a list of the members of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet with their respective ages:

OFFICE.	NAME.	AGE.
Prime Minister	Marquis of Salisbury	69
First Lord of the Treasury	Rt Hon A J Balfour	51
Admiralty, First Lord of	Rt Hon G J Goschen	68
Agriculture, President of		
Board of	Rt Hon W H Long	45
Colonies, Secy of State for	Rt Hon J Chamberlain	63
Exchequer, Chancellor of	Rt Hon Sir M Hicks-Beach	62
Home Dept, Secy of State for	Rt Hon Sir M W Ridley, Bart	57
India, Secy of State for	Rt Hon Lord G Hamilton	54
Ireland, Lord-Lieutenant of	Earl Cadogan	59
Local Govt Board, President	Rt Hon H Chaplin	59
Lord High Chancellor	Earl of Halsbury	74
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Ashbourne	62
Lord President of the Council	Duke of Devonshire	66
Lord Privy Seal	Viscount Cross	76
Scotland, Secretary for	Lord Balfour of Burleigh	50
Trade, President of Board of	Rt Hon C T Ritchie	61
War, Secretary of State for	Marquis of Lansdowne	54
Works and Public Buildings,		
First Commissioner	Rt Hon A Akers-Douglas	43
Lancaster, Chancellor of Duchy	Lord James of Hereford	71

It will be seen that of the members of the present Government only two are under fifty (Mr. Long, who is forty-five, and Mr. Akers-Douglas, who is forty-eight). Lord Balfour is fifty, Mr. Balfour fifty-one, Lord George Hamilton and the Marquis of Lansdowne fifty-four, Sir M. White Ridley fifty-seven, and Earl Cadogan and Mr. Chaplain are fifty-nine. There are seven members between sixty and seventy—Mr. Ritchie sixty-one, Lord Ashbourne and Sir M. Hicks-Beach sixty-two, Mr. Chamberlain sixty-three, Duke of Devonshire sixty-six, Mr. Goschen sixty-eight, and Lord Salisbury sixty-nine. Three are over seventy—Lord James of Hereford is seventy-one, Lord Halsbury seventy-four, and Viscount Cross seventy-six. These figures give the average age as a little over sixty.

Now how do the Liberal statesmen stand in comparison? The Liberal Party, if any, should be the party of youth. We will take Lord Rosebery's Cabinet of 1894-95. The following are the surviving members of that Government and their ages:

LIBERAL CABINET, 1894-95.		
Prime Minister	Lord Rosebery	52
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Tweedmouth	50
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir W Harcourt	72
Home Dept. Sec of State for	Mr Asquith	47
Foreign Dept. "	Earl of Kimberley	73
Colonial Dept. "	Marquis of Ripon	72
War "	Sir H Campbell-Bannerman	63
Indian Dept. "	Sir H H Fowler	69
Secretary for Scotland	Sir G O Trevelyan, Bart	61
First Lord of Admiralty	Earl Spencer	64
Chief Secretary for Ireland	John Morley	61
Postmaster-General	Arnold Morley	50
President Board of Trade	James Bryce	61
" Local Govt Board	G J Shaw-Lefevre	67
Vice-President, Committee of Council	A H Dyke Acland	52

According to the figures given above, the Liberals, so far as age is concerned, stand almost precisely where the Tories do. The oldest man in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet was the Earl of Kimberley, who is now seventy-three, while the Marquis of Ripon and Sir William Harcourt are each seventy-two. The youngest were Mr. Asquith, who is forty-seven, and Lord Tweedmouth and Mr. Arnold Morley, who are both fifty. Lord Rosebery and Mr. Arthur Acland are fifty-two. In the sixties are Sir George Trevelyan Mr. John Morley, and Mr. Bryce (each sixty-one) Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (sixty-three), Earl Spencer (sixty-four), Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (sixty-seven), and Sir H. H. Fowler (sixty-nine). So that the average age of the Liberal statesmen is also a little over sixty.

There has seldom been a time when the old men have had it so completely their own way. We need not go back to the last century when Pitt was Prime Minister at twenty-four, Grafton at thirty, and Fox practically the leader of a party at the same age, to find instances of eminent men of comparative youth. A very few years ago we had a Fourth party which drove its elders before it, and at least infused life into Parliamentary proceedings. Parnell was a young man when he mastered not only his own party but Parliament itself. Lord Beaconsfield had a bodyguard of young men, some of whom are now among the established elders. The last Parliament but one had its active and enterprising young men, notably Mr. Asquith and Mr. Acland, who speedily found their way into a Cabinet. How many young men are there who, on their record in this Parliament would be marked out for high office? On the Liberal side are Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane, and Mr. Birrell, but two of these had a reputation from previous Parliaments. Mr. Tom Ellis, alas! has gone, and Lord Curzon has chosen another career. Where are the new young men with whom Governments must reckon? Mr. Ellis Griffith has made some excellent speeches, Lord Hugh Cecil and Captain Pretyman are well spoken of A. few others have done reasonably well. But there is none whom the public knows as it knew Mr. Gladstone, Mr Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, or Sir Charles Dilke in their younger days.

Either, then, we are in for a period of government by old Ministers, or of surprise Governments to which new young men will be nominated by any other test than that of public form. What is the reason of this? Why in a modern Parliament should young men, or men of even comparative youth, find it so hard to assert themselves? One chief reason is that Governments claim so much more of the time of the House and of the control of its proceedings. An old member returning the other day to Parliament after an absence of ten years declared that the change which struck him most was the immense increase in the power of the Executive. Private members' opportunities were ruthlessly cut away, all initiative was more and more reserved for the Government. The House in protecting itself against obstruction has put itself completely at the mercy of the Speaker and the Government. Even supplementary questions are now sternly discouraged, and in the case of foreign affairs actually forbidden. While these rules are strictly enforced upon private members the eminent people on the front benches claim their privileges as of old. The House now rises at midnight, which means in the long run that there is less time for speeches. But it never occurs to the front-benchers that they should limit their speeches accordingly. They are safe from the closure, they have a choice of the best times and the best audiences, and they speak as a rule at inordinate length. Three Ministers and ex-Ministers took four and a half hours between them on a certain night about ten days ago. Most of these speeches might by a little preparation and compression be squeezed into a half of a third of the time to the great relief of the House and the immense improvement of the speeches. But elderly Parliamentarians have no awe in addressing the House. They think on their legs and prepare as they go along, and since it is impolite to interrupt them, they remain blandly unconscious of the silent maledictions which go up from their audience.

The result of it all is to protect age by stifling the natural competition of the young. Governments always have a difficulty about the superannuation of old men with what are called established claims. When there are no young men obviously designated for the succession, the difficulty is never faced. And yet the public service suffers from the apathy and indolence and persistence in conventional grooves which results from Government by the aged or the too old. Parliament becomes dull, the newspapers cease to report it, or the public to take interest in it. Worse than all, the impression goes abroad that Parliament is no career for young and active men. All the avenues for promotion are blocked, all the opportunities for independent effor are suppressed. This, say many, is the chie malady of the present Parliament, and if young men are looking for younger leaders, let no one be surprised. Of course there are old men of great ability and unfailing vitality to whom none of this applies. They would hold their own though the young men pressed never so impatiently on their heels. But there are others, never, if the truth be told, very eminent, to whom the present secures an indefinite tenure of the best places and perpetual protection against natural competition.—*Westminster Gazette.*

The better classes in England do not patronise the "while you wait" tradesmen; but in New York, where everybody is in such a hurry, the system is much favoured. There a man may get a button sewn on, a rent in his clothes mended, his hat brushed by electricity, his boots heeled and soled, his socks darned by machinery, and a thousand and one little things like that done for him while he sits in a com

EC HOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "Monthly Weather Review," organ of the United States Weather Bureau, describes the Tugrin "Fog Dispeller," which is a kind of outlook pipe 8ft. long and 3 in. in diameter. A powerful stream of warm air is blown out of the pipe to roll back the fog and let the navigating officer see for several hundred feet ahead.

Since 1860 the Italian Government, assisted by Sir James Hudson, have made researches on the pearl oyster at Turin with a view of farming it for the sake of its pearl. The results were hopeful, and to-day Chevalier Comba wishes to profit by them in growing pearl oysters on the south coast of Calabria. A company has been started and the Government have granted the coast line between Bova and Torre di Ricci. It is proposed to acquire 10,000 meleagrina margaritifera, of which 500 will be reserved for reproduction, each bivalve yielding 600,000 eggs. At the end of seven years there ought to be nearly four million oysters, having a value of about eight million francs as food, apart from the possible yield of pearls by natural or artificial growth.

It has been shown by Koch, and others, that soap is a microbicide, or germ killer, and, according to Professor Serafini, soda or potash soap is quite a good disinfectant, not only because of the alkalis, but the combination itself. Heating the water favours the effect. Resinous soaps are not the best disinfectants. Marseilles soap is very good, a solution of three or four per cent. kills the most resisting microbes.

The Americans are to introduce the date palm into Arizona. The Mormons cultivated the date, but not the best kinds. Dr. Zwingler, representing the United States Department of Agriculture, is now in Morocco getting the finest varieties. The young palms will be shipped to Arizona and there nursed by the experts of the Department.

Mr. Leonard Loat, Superintendent of the Survey of the Nile, which is to examine the fishes of its waters, has begun work at Lake Menzaleh. During the first year he will confine the operations to below Wady Halfa, in the second to Berber, and in the third to Sobat, or even as far as Albert Nyanza. Drawings will be made of the fishes, and Dr. John Anderson, F.R.S., will compare them with the representations on Egyptian monuments. Of course the survey will have important economic results. The observations of the survey will be published in a book uniform with Dr. Anderson's fine "Reptiles and Batrachians of Egypt," which is the first volume of the "Zoology of Egypt." The next volume will relate to mammals, and the third to the fishes of the Nile.

M. Mourello in a recent communication to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, announced that sulphides of barium, strontium, calcium, and zinc are more phosphorescent after exposure to diffused day light than to strong sunlight. Periodic exposure to the daylight increases their ability to phosphoresce. When brought to this exalted state the sulphides can excite phosphorescence in the same substance in a non-luminous condition.

Captain Anderson, surgeon-naturalist, describes the bat cave of Hpagat, 26 miles up the Salween from Maulmein, Burmah, in a report to the Indian Government. The entrance to the cave is 12ft. high, and ornamented with Buddhist carvings. Falcons, kites, and jungle crows gathered near the entrance to prey on the bats as they came out in the gloaming. At first bats in driblets, the advance guard, came out, and by their jerky flight escaped their pursuers, but afterwards a sudden dense rush of bats lasted for ten minutes and more. The stream of bats was 10ft. square, and resembled smoke issuing from a chimney in a gale. They often upset one another, and some fell into the river. The birds of prey now had all they wanted. The captain threw his walking-stick and brought down six.

"Snow rollers" occur when freshly fallen snow is blown into balls and cylinders by the wind. A case happened last March at Grafton, New Hampshire, U.S., where some rollers were as large as barrels, and the fields were covered with them. In general the rollers are smaller, and from six to 20 inches in diameter. Their uniform size is owing to the wind not moving them after they attain a certain weight.

French regulations for the use of motor cars, besides ensuring good safe mechanism approved by the Service of Mines, stipulate that each vehicle must carry the maker's and owner's address; each driver must be certified as capable by the Service of Mines; in crowded thoroughfares the speed must be reduced to walking pace, and must not exceed 12½ miles an hour passing houses, or 18½ miles an hour in the open country, except for races authorised by the local prefect or mayor, in which the speed may exceed 18½ miles in open country.

The North Dakota Senate has passed a Bill requiring all applicants for marriage to be examined by a board of physicians. The certificate must show that they are free of hereditary diseases such as insanity or consumption. Of course there is nothing to hinder parties getting married in the next State.

The "Menhir" of Mersina, Asia Minor, stands in a plain dominated by the Taurus. It is a rough block of limestone about 30 feet high (9·60 metres), 13 feet wide, and five feet thick. Such monoliths or "standing stones" are dotted over Syria and Asia Minor, especially about Hermon, the Dead Sea, and beyond the Jordan.

M. Bertillon, who has acquired an unenviable reputation through the part he played in the Dreyfus condemnation, recently addressed the "National Alliance for the increase of the French population," and referred the depopulation of France to the custom of "dots" and the disinclination of French parents to divide their fortune among many children. In 1700 France had 20 million inhabitants, against 9 or 10 for the United Kingdom, and 19 for Germany. She was then the "Grande Nation" of Europe. Now she has fewer people than ourselves, and both Germany and Austria-Hungary. It is the richest departments, for example, Normandy, the Garonne valley, and Burgundy, which have the lowest birth-rate. French Canadians, exempt from the French customs of bequeathing property, are very prolific, and overflow into New England, where they supplant the natives. The French, it appears, are good enough colonists when the climate suits, as in Canada, and they are not hampered by customs and official interference. As it is, France herself is becoming colonised by foreigners, and if things go on all the manufactories will get into the hands of Germans.

M. Janet, a Frenchman of Beauvais, finds that four toy indiarubber balloons attached to a yard of whipcord make a swimming belt or lifebuoy. The balloons should only be half full in order to resist the waves better. This life-belt can easily be carried in the pocket and inflated at need.

The date of the last volcanic eruption on the Pacific Coast of the United States, and excluding Alaska, is a moot point, but seems to lie in the present century. Mr. F. V. Colvelle, botanist to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, found at Mt. St. Helens, in Washington, that recent flows of lava had carbonised logs of trees, and still bore the impress of the logs. Mt. St. Helens was noticed by Fremont in eruption in 1843, and a Hudson Bay trader saw it in that state in 1841-2.

A Virginian inventor has devised a post-box for country cross-road. It contains separate lockers for the inhabitants, into which the postman drops the letters, leaving the recipients to come and take them by opening their lockers.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wintherbotham, of Chicago, have found a curious old clock in Japan. It resembles a "grandfather" clock, but instead of a dial has a straight scale of the hours up the front. The time is indicated by a pointer attached to a weight, which in sinking down within the case moves the pointer along the scale.

Mr. Greene's Three-Colour Heliochromy method involves three systems of exposure on the same plate, in this respect being analogous to methods suggested by Ducos du Hauron, Lanchester, Brantil, and others; but the whole lens is covered or controlled by the necessary colour screens, which are arranged sector-fashion on a disc which rotates in front, a device which has the advantage of allowing a preponderance of exposure for the red, and minimum for the blue. Obviously the gear of the revolving disc should be connected with a suitable apparatus in front of the plate, to allow of the tri-une negative being made; a very simple arrangement being a grating with bars twice as wide as the gaps, so that one-third of the plate, plotted out in narrow strips, would be exposed under each colour-screen of the rotating disc. The negatives made in this way should appear to the eye almost like ordinary negatives, and positives obtained from them should reconstitute the colours of nature if viewed under suitable screen ruled in three colours, or if projected or viewed by the device above described

DEATH OF THE WALTZ-KING.

JOHANN STRAUSS, the Austrian musician and composer, died last week. He was born at Vienna on October 25, 1825 and was intended by his father for commerce. He was indeed a clerk in a bank, when he broke loose, and became conductor of Dommayer's beer gardens, five years later succeeding his equally famous father as conductor of the Strauss orchestra. Johann Strauss lived in retirement in Vienna. In October, 1844, Johann Strauss wielded the baton for the first time at Hietzing, Vienna, and on the same occasion sent out into the world the first of those wonderful compositions in three-four time which were so soon to conquer the whole world. The original creators of the waltz were Joseph Lanner and Johann Strauss (1804-1849), father of the composer of "The Blue Danube." The elder Strauss was quite a renowned composer of dance music. He also formed an orchestra, and gave performances in various cities in Europe. At the age of eighteen, Johann, the son, organised an orchestra, made his debut as a conductor, and appeared in the role of a composer. He conducted the famous "Loreiy" of his father. His popularity increased day by day; the charm of his music was irresistible. When he brought out "The Blue Danube" he was at the height of his fame. It was first sung by the Viennese male choir, in 1867, but with small success. A little later Strauss, in the form of a waltz, put it in one of his programmes at Paris, and it created a furore. In a few months the publishers made a fabulous sum out of the profits of this single piece, while the composer had to content himself with the insignificant sum for which he had parted with his work.

Principal Works.—"Indigo" (1871). "Le Carnaval a Rome" (1873). "La Chauve-Souris" (1874). "Cagliostro" (1875). "Une Nuit a Venise" (1883). Valses: "Le Roi de la Valse," "Vienne sur le beau Danube bleu," etc.

"THE GRAND OLD GUARDSMAN."

Mr. Geo. Hicks, F. O. S., popularly known as "The Grand Old Guardsman," late of the Grenadier Guards, and the gallant, generous, Crimean hero who contributed his honourably-won Turkish medal of four bars, which realised £10, to the Armenian Relief Fund, in sending a postal order for 27s. worth of Munyon's Remedies, writes from his present address, 93, Grosvenor-road, Aldershot:

"I am sixty-nine years of age, went through the Crimean Campaign, fought in every engagement, and feel fit to have another brush with the enemy, if required, since taking Munyon's.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, and I hope many will believe me when I say, if other pills are worth a guinea a box Munyon's Cures are

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